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SPECIAL MESSAGE.

The following message from Governor Haight, transmitting the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, was communicated to the Legislature, Jan. 6th:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SACHAMENTO, Jan. 5, 1870.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly:

A proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, embodied in a concurrent resolution of Congress, has been received at this department and is herewith transmitted for your ratification or rejection. It is in the form of an additional Article, and is as follows:

ARTICLE XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The importance of the principle involved in this amendment will be accepted as a sufficient justification for accompanying it with some views upon the subject.

It is well to understand, at the outset, that the issue is not what classes ought or ought not to be entrusted with the elective franchise, or whether, under any circumstances, race should or should not debar any from the exercise of this privilege. All this is a proper subject for consideration and settlement by the people of a State when they frame their organic law, but it is not necessarily involved in considering the proposition submitted by Congress, which is to restrict the people of the several States from exercising their own independent judgment upon the subject. Whether, therefore, Chinese and Indian suffrage is expedient, is not directly in issue at present, but the question is whether the Federal Constitution ought to be so amended as, on one hand, to prevent the people of each State from excluding either of these races from the ballot-box, if in their judgment such exclusion is necessary, and, on the other hand, to give Congress the power to place other restrictions upon the exercise of the suffrage without the assent of the State Legislatures; in other words, whether suffrage should be controlled and regulated by each State for itself, or controlled, enlarged and restricted by Congress alone.

Keeping, therefore, the issue separate from collateral ones, two questions are presented in the proposition. The first is a question of power, and the second one of policy. If it is not in the power of Congress, in conjunction with three-fourths of the States, to take from any State, without its consent, a right reserved at the formation of the Constitution; in other words, if to deprive a State of a distinct right, originally reserved, is not within the purview of the clause relating to amendments, then, of course, the proposed amendment must be rejected. And if it is in conflict with sound policy, the same result ought to follow.

WOULD THE AMENDMENT BE VALID IF IT WENT THROUGH THE FORMS OF ADOPTION?

This inquiry can only be intelligently answered by considering the nature and history of the Federal Constitution. When the people of any State, through their delegates in Convention, frame a Constitution, they confide to it the whole mass of sovereign powers appertaining to the body politic, with such limitations only as are expressly imposed. The Constitution thus formed represents and embodies the entire sovereign power of the people with such exceptions as are stated in the instrument. The Constitution of the United States is not such an instrument as this. It was not formed upon any such principles, and is not subject to any such rules of construction. It does not represent the whole sovereign power of the people of the United States, considered either in their aggregate capacity or in their several distinct organizations. It is not an instrument embodying the entire political power of the people, or of the States, with only specified exceptions, but on the contrary, it is a simple delegation to a constituted Federal authority of certain defined and enumerated powers. There is much unprofitable quibling on this subject, and much disputation about words instead of substance.

There are certain facts of history which bear upon the legal questions involved, and to which it is well briefly to recur. When the Constitution was framed the States of the Union were so many distinct independent sovereign communities. Great Britian was no more absolutely sovereign and independent than were the States of New York and Massachusetts, Rhode Island and others. Each of the States had a political organization or framework of government, based upon republican principles, which answered very well all the legitimate ends aimed at in political institutions. For the purpose, however, of harmonious co-operation in dealing with foreign nations, and to prevent collision among themselves, these independent States determined to confer certain governmental powers upon a Federal head, and for this purpose the Convention of 1787 was called together. It was composed of delegates from States, each of which was then an independent nationality. They framed an instrument which confided certain powers to a Federal Executive, Legislature and Judiciary, and which was acted upon and approved by the people of each State separately. No one State was bound without its assent, and each retained its absolute independence, except only so far as it parted with it to the Federal Government thus formed.

There has been an infinitude of discussion as to whether the Federal Constitution was framed by the people of the United States, considered in mass, or by the people of each State acting as a separate political community. The simple truth of history is that the Constitution was not the work of the people of the United States, in their aggregate capacity, but was the work of the States acting as distinct and independent bodies. The word "State" is used in so many different senses that it is well to fix its signification in considering this subject. Using the word as signifying the people of each State, and not the territory or the legislative, executive and judicial authorities, it is an undeniable fact that the Federal Constitution was adopted by the States, and not by the people of the whole country acting collectively. Each of the political communities termed States in ratifying the Federal Constitution, delegated to the Government provided for by its powers expressed in the charter, and none other. Each one reserved certain great sovereign powers, among which was the fundamental and essential attribute of all self-governing communities, to wit: that of determining who and what classes should participate in the election of its officers and in framing and administering its laws.

The clause of amendment in the Federal Constitution, although general in its language, should be construed in its relations to what was really the subject matter upon what it was to operate. It was a right to amend the Constitution, and this latter was simply the powers delegated to the Federal authority. Those powers might, by amendment, be modified, but the power to amend is properly and legitimately confined to this. The States can amend the "Constitution," that is, the "powers delegated," by pursuing certain steps, but farther than this the right of amendment cannot go. This is not theory; it is simple history and fact. It is law expounded in effect and in analogy by Chief Justice Marshall, one of the earliest and, perhaps the greatest jurist our country has produced. Though he was in politics a Federalist and leaned toward strong central authority and against strict construction; though he went much further in favor of Federal power than either Jefferson, Madison or Monroe, still even he judicially declared, in the case of Gibbons vs. Ogden, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the Federal Government possessed only certain enumerative powers. In the same case, he says: "It has been said that they" (the States anterior to the formation of the Constitution) "were completely independent, and were connected with each other only by a league. This is true." In the case of McCullough vs. The State of Maryland, he used these expreesions: "No political dreamer was ever wild enough to think of breaking down the lines which separate the State and of compounding the American people into one common mass." This opinion was delivered in the year 1819. Had Judge Marshall lived just half a century later, he would hardly have ventured to give this unqualified assurance; for we have not only many such men now in high places, but we have seen at this day those who advocate the erection of a grand central consolidated Government upon the ruins of the Constitution. In this case he says further: "This Government is acknowledged to be one of enumerated powers. The principle that it can exercise only the powers granted to it is now universally admitted."

In the case of Briscoe vs. The Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Judge McLean, in delivering the opinion of the same Court says: "The Federal Government is one of delegated powers; all powers not delegated to it are reserved to the States or to the people."

This principle is not new. It is as old as the Government. It is a fact of history. It is inscribed upon the very front of the Constitution; expressed in so many words in that instrument. It is a principle of law adjudged by the highest tribunals of the country.

Such is the Constitution to which the article relating to amendments was applied. That Article provides that Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid as parts of the Constitution; provided, that no State shall without its consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. This proviso has been quoted to found upon it an argument that it constitutes the sole exception to an unlimited power of amendment, which might radically change and transform the whole system. It is obvious, however, that this provision is entirely consistent with the limitation of the right of amendment to the powers delegated. It would be irrational to infer from a proviso inserted, out of abundant caution, any such sweeping results. The proviso was evidently inserted lest there might be some claim to modify what was a part of the framework as originally constructed, and to appease the extreme jealousy entertained by the States lest there might be some interference with their perfect equality as distinct and independent communities. Under this same omnipotent power of amendment, this very proviso might be stricken out by three fourths of the States, if the power of amendment has no limit. The same logic which sustains the proposition under review would sustain the modification of that clause by striking out the prohibition.

It would hardly be contended that, by amendment, this right of equal suffrage could be infringed, and yet this is no more sacred than any right which is reserved by each State, and no more absolutely outside of the operation of the Constitution.

When the tenth Article was adopted, which declares that "all powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people," is it probable, or possible, that those who supported this article would have sanctioned the doctrine that by process of amendment, any one State could be deprived of rights so carefully and jealously reserved?

It would occupy too much space to review at length the various judicial decisions which bear upon the question. Indeed most of the decisions, including those above referred to, declare axioms rather than solve problems, and state facts rather than announce principles.

A man may deny that the world is round, that the sun is the source of light and heat, that General Jackson commanded the American Army at New Orleans, or any other fact, either of history, or of nature; and much of which is termed "argument" against the right of each State to regulate its domestic concerns, and much of the claim made in behalf of Federal encroachment has consisted in a bold denial of facts of history and in a vigorous assertion of fictitious events. The very idea of amendment, it may be well said, involves the pre-existence of something which is to be amended, and, in this case, the proposition is to amend the powers originally delegated by depriving the States of the right reserved.

In common and parliamentary language there is a clear and definite meaning attached to the term "amendment" which implies the modification of some proposition already formed and stated, and, without doing violence to this ordinary use of the word, it cannot be said that a power which has no existence in the Federal Constitution can, by amendment, be either enlarged or abridged.

WHAT LIMIT CAN BE SET TO THE POWER OF AMENDMENT AS CLAIMED BY CONGRESS.

This right to amend either has a limit or it has none. No rational man, however, would have the hardihood to contend that by an amendment a hereditary monarchy could be established, or provision made for breaking down State lines and "compounding the States into one common mass;" for depriving the people of any State of the power to elect their Executive, Legislature and Judiciary, or for accomplishing any complete subversion of our system. It is no answer to this to say that such things are too improbable and monstrous to be supposed, because we are discussing the simple question of power. If there is no limit to this process of amendment, the people of a section of country could be deprived of every vestige of self-government, and held in a condition of provincial servitude. Whether such monstrous results are probable or improbable, is not material to the present inquiry; but it may be truly said, in passing, that the abolition of civil government, and the establishment of military rule and military tribunals, years after hostilities have ceased, is as monstrous a violation, not merely of law and constitution, but of the first principles of civil liberty, as could well be conceived of.

The right of amendment, then, must have some limit. It is not an unlimited license to deprive any State of a right which it refused to surrender at the time it entered the Union, but in its spirit and escence has relation to the mass of delegated powers which compose what we call "the Federal Constitution."

Those who favor the proposition argue that the clause of amendment is so general in its terms that it gives to Congress and three-fourths of the States power to construct a totally different system of government, and to deprive the remaining fourth of any or all the rights and powers heretofore possessed.

The unsoundness of this view will sufficiently appear from a candid consideration of the subject in the light of settled rules of construction. The clause ought not to be interpreted as standing separately by itself, but in its relations to other parts of the instrument, and in view of the whole scope and theory of the system. The great jealousy manifested by many of the original States when they entered into the Union shows clearly that they would never voluntarily become entangled under a Constitution which provided the means for their subversion and extinction.

The people of Rhode Island, when they ratified the Constitution, did so with this explicit declaration: "That the rights of the States, respectively, to nominate and appoint all State officers, and every other power, jurisdiction and right which is not clearly delegated to the Congress of the United States, or to the departments of Government thereof, remain to the people of the several States, or their respective State Governments, to whom they may have granted the same," etc.

All the other States, doubtless, ratified with the same understanding as that expressed by the people of Rhode Island. We are now asked to believe that every one of these powers, jurisdictions and rights may be wrested from one-fourth of the States by this process of amendment, and conferred, against their will, upon the Federal authority.

Of all the rights reserved, the last one, probably, which the States would have surrendered was that of regulating and controlling the elective franchise within their borders. A proposition to allow the people of New York or Virginia to impose restrictions upon or make rules respecting suffrage in Massachusetts would have been rejected without a division. Neither the people of New York, or Virginia, or Massachusetts, would have tolerated the suggestion that the people of some other State should interfere with the exclusive regulation by the former of the elective franchise, or say who should not vote in the election of their legislators or State and local officers. Nothing can be more improbable than that either one of the original States, whose people had undergone such sufferings and made such sacrifices of property and of blood to gain their independence, would have voluntarily surrendered it by conceding to the people of any other State, or to any power outside of themselves, the right to dictate who should or should not participate in the control of their local affairs.

What was the spirit and escence of the reservation made by the States of certain rights and powers? It was clearly understood that a "reserved power" was one withdrawn and excluded entirely from the operation of any and every clause in the Federal Constitution, including the clause in reference to amendments. The powers reserved were left under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of each State, free from any other influence or control. This is what was intended, and what was effected by reserving certain rights. Each State felt unwilling to place the rights which were thus retained where they could be interfered with by any power except its own citizens, and the wisdom of this is becoming more manifest every day.

THE PRACTICE OF THE GOVERNMENT TENDS TO SUPPORT THE VIEWS ABOVE ADVANCED.

The first twelve amendments to the Constitution are designed to secure more perfectly the powers reserved by the States, and the personal rights of their citizens, and the Twelfth Amendment repeats the requirement that in voting for President the House of Representatives shall vote by States, each State having one vote. It was not until recently, after the government had been in operation three-fourths of a century, that any attempt was made by amendment to interfere with the exclusive right of each State to regulate its domestic concerns. So far, therefore, as the uniform practice of the Government has weight, it bears strongly against the interpretation placed upon the clause under consideration by those who favor this amendment. It seems clear, then, upon principle and authority, that if the proposed amendment went through the forms of adoption it would be a mere *brutem fulmen*, destitute of any validity whatever. Aside, however, from the legal questions involved, the objections to the proposition on the score of public policy seem unanswerable. To say that the people of California should tie their hands upon this subject, is to charge upon them, either incompetency to comprehend what is expedient and just to those within her jurisdiction, or unwillingness to be governed by just and sound policy. It would require some boldness for any one to come before the people of this State with such a charge, and if the people are competent to determine whether any, and what, restrictions should be placed upon the elective franchise, it is difficult to discover any plausible reason why they should surrender the power of determination to a Congress of which they elect but five members in both Houses. It is fair to presume that the people of this State understand their duties and interests in reference to this subject quite as well as they are understood by the people of the States east of the mountains.

If this Amendment is adopted, the most degraded Digger Indian within our border becomes at once an elector, and, so far, a ruler. His vote would count for as much as that of the most intelligent white man in the State. In this event, also, by a slight amendment to the naturalization laws, the Chinese population could be made electors.

It is contended by some that the exercise of suffrage is a matter of absolute right, which cannot be withheld from any adult person, male or female, living under the Government. It is only upon this ground, if it were tenable, that there could be any argument in favor of the proposition embodied in the amendment; but this will not bear a moment's discussion. The elective franchise is not a right, but a privilege, to be conferred upon such classes only as can exercise it for the general good. If it were an absolute right, then, the naturalization laws, requiring five years residence, have been a continued outrage upon those who come here from Europe to make this country their home. The whole theory of those laws is based upon increased qualifications supposed to result from a residence of five years. It is upon the same ground only that we justify our denial of the right to vote to young men of nineteen and twenty. The right of suffrrge has never, at any time, nor in any country, been deemed an absolute or inaleniable right, and never will be so until common sense and reason cease to be a guide in political affairs.

There is no plausible argument, then, in favor of this amendment which can be addressed to the people of this State. On the contrary, every consideration of legal right and public policy makes against it. Nothing could be more loose and objectionable than the clause which authorizes Congress to enforce the restraint upon the States by "appropriate" legislation. Who is to judge what is appropriate? Under this phraseology Congress is made the exclusive judge; and if it declares any particular measure enacted by that body to be appropriate, no tribunal would have the right to revise its discresion. Congress, then, under the guise of professedly "appropriate" legislation, could enact almost anything which a fertile imagination could suggest.

There is another serious objection to the form of this amendment. It declares that cartain specified restrictions shall not be placed upon the elective franchise by the United States, leaving the inference open that any other restrictions may be. The same school of loose constructionists, who are laboring to transform our federative system into a consolidated one, will hereafter argue that to restrict the United States in one direction recognizes their right to act in any other, and places, therefore, the whole subject under Congressional control. The artifice and deception already employed to engraft this provision upon the Constitution justify suspisions of the good faith of its advocates; but, whatever may be the motive for selecting the phraseology, the danger is apparent that an implication will be founded upon it to take from the State any power to resist Federal interferances with suffrage, upon any ground which may accord with the judgment or caprice of representatives from other States.

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendmends, so-called, have a direct design and tendency to centralize the Government, and to deprive each State of any control over its local affairs. Under the Constitution, as originally framed, certain appropriate functions were assigned to the Federal Executive and Congress. It was intended to confine them to such objects as affected all the States in their federative capacity, and to leave each State the exclusive control of its local and domestic concerns. To depart from this design, and centralize all power at the Federal Capital, is to diverge widely from all the original spirit of our system and to violate the principle of self-government.

Any control over the local affairs of this State exercised by representatives elected by the people of one or more of the Atlantic States is essentially a despotic control, because it is exercised by legislators neither chosen by us nor responsible to us. A rule not resulting from our choice, and wholly irresponsible, is of the essence of despotism. If, in our local concerns and interests, we are to be governed by representatives of other States, we might as well be governed by a foreign King or Emperor. The control might be more enlightened and more conscientious in the former case, or it might not, but it certainly would not be less absolute, irresponsible and despotic.

We elect three of the two hundred and thirty-four members of the House, and two of the seventy-four members of the Senate, but if those bodies are to regulate our domestic and internal policy, we might as well have no representative in either body, because when they chance to differ from an arbitrary majority, ignorant of our wishes and interests, their voices and votes would be powerless. The evil is not atoned for to any extent because at some time in the future our representatives might in the same way tyrannize over other communities. We neither desire to practice nor suffer despotic rule, and if the various amendments already proposed to the Federal Constitution were to have any legal validity, it is difficult to see what substantial right of self-government would be secure from the encroachments of central power.

The means taken to secure the passage of the proposed amendment are not such as to commend it to favor. A pledge of as solemn and unequivocal a character as could be framed, was given by the successful party in the late Presidential contest against any interference with the right of each of the Northern States to exercise exclusive control over the suffrage within their territory. Upon this pledge they succeeded in electing their candidates, and as soon as their success was secured they proceeded at once, in deliberate violation of the pledge given, to adopt every means within their reach to do precisely what they declared they would not do. These measures were as unworthy as the scheme itself was disreputable. Representatives were excluded from States which had not assented to the amendment, and their admission held out as a bribe to secure its ratification. Every expedient of coercion on the one hand and reward on the other has been resorted to. The people were not allowed the opportunity to manifest their will, but the amendment was pressed through the Legislature of more than one State whose people were notoriously adverse to it. No amendment adopted by the use of such means could possess any binding obligation unless it has become a principle of constitutional law, that falsehood, fraud and duress can impart validity to an amendment when the same elements would avoid a contract between private parties in any Court of justice in Christendom.

It is idle to suppose that the people of this State or of any other of the States will be satisfied to have wrested from them the right to control their local affairs. They are not blind to the fact, that it is this control which is but another name for liberty, and which is liberty. No system which violates the maxims and principles of freedom can be made permanent by political artifice or by the use of military force. It is too much in conflict with the genius and traditions of the American people, and with that inextinguishable love of liberty which, though it may seem dormant for a while, will certainly revive and assert its irresistible power. It is not possible for an oligarchy of politicians, sitting in conclave at Washington, to continue long to exercise arbitrary control over the people of remote States in all the arrogance of conscious tyranny, violating that cardinal doctrine of all free government, to wit: that every people has the absolute and inalienable right to control their own destiny, and to form their own political and social institutions. It is this principle, consecrated by the blood of the martyrs of freedom in our own revolution and in all ages, which no political organization can safely violate, and which lies at the foundation of the struggle now in progress in this country. The attempt is made to transfer political power from the people themselves to legislators at Washington; to submerge the Executive and Judiciary under unlimited Congressional control; to destroy all the checks and balances of our system, and convert it into one resembling the French National Convention, from which the people of that country gladly escaped by seeking refuge in the despotism of one man from that of an unscrupulous and tyrannical legislative majority.

Such an attempt can never permanently succeed among the people educated to freedom as are the Americans from childhood. It needs but that they should see the contest as it is between liberty and local self-government on one side and centralized power or despotism on the other, and to this they cannot long be blind. Peace in our distracted country is an object desired by all but it is only attainable by recognizing the truth that Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, and that it is not possible to perpetuate arbitrary rule, in the hands either af a King or of a Congress. The right of self-government is as sacred to the people of Georgia as it is to those of Massachusetts, and the tyranny of political adventurers over the people of States whose representatives have been arbitrarily excluded from Congress, to whom all the promises of the Government have been falsified and whose liberties have been trampled under foot, will at no distant day be justly regarded as among the most wrongful of those which have defaced the annals of modern times.

It would be unjust to the mass of the Republican party to suppose that this tyranny had their deliberate sanction. It is condemned by all of them whose minds are not under the dominion of party prejudice, and whose judgments are not clouded by the bitterness engendered in the war; but if it were true that the rank and file of that party, or the majority of the people of the Northern States, were so far misled by their political leaders as to look on with complacency while chains were being placed on their own necks and on those of their Southern brethren, we would still owe it to ourselves and to the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the world to raise our voices in condemnation and in warning.

In view, then, of the want of legal power to bind any State to this so-called amendment, and of the pernicious principle which it embodies, as well as in view of the scandalous manner in which the people of the several States have been sought to be defrauded, bribed and coerced into its adoption, I trust it will be formally rejected by your honorable bodies.

H. H. HAIGHT.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

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AN EXPLANATION WANTED.—"We wish," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "that some admirer of Grant, President of the United States, and Washburne, Minister to France, would undertake to explain why the former continues the latter in his high position at a salary of $17,000 in gold if he has so little confidence in his ability and discretion that he can't trust him to attempt the negotiation of a postal treaty with the government to which he is accredited, but must needs send our Senator Ramsey for the purpose at an expense of $15,000 in gold. But the affair admits of no explanation. The better class even of the Radical organs openly condemn it. The worse class avoid the subject. Tell us where Washburne was and what he was about when Ramsey was vainly endeavoring to do the only work that our Government has had occasion for ordering done at the French Court since Washburne's appointment. Those were light fingers that took that $15,000 in specie from the Treasury to pay Ramsey for his bootless mission. One such transaction tells the character of an administration as distinctly and forcibly as a thousand could. The infamy sticks to the administration's skin like wax or pitch. Skin the administration, and the infamy would be found to have permeated its flesh, blood, bones, nerves and gristle."

THIS AND THIS.—Says the *World*: "Put this and this together: The President is about to appoint enough Radicals to the Supreme Court to assure his party the majority in that tribunal. At the same time Congress is proposing to extinguish the power of that court to declare unconstitutional any of its political acts. From which is a double inference: Congress is afraid of an inquiry into its own laws; and is also afraid to trust its own chosen statesmen, whom it will make judges with an opportunity to traverse the political acts of the national legislature. A politician made a judge for life is soapt to become both learned and decent that he insensibly dons Democracy "ere he is aware." All this muzzling a co-ordinate branch of the government is fine amusement for the gamblers in law and the brothers-in-law who now run affairs. The day of judgment, however, will only come the sooner for all this usurpation."

THERE will be six eclipses in 1870—four of the sun and two of the moon.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

Saturday, January 15th, 1870.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Our published terms for the DEMOCRAT are "in advance," but many who read it, week after week, forget to pay for it even at the end of the year. We have expended a good deal of money in improving the paper, and still have heavy bills to meet, and we earnestly call upon those in arrears for subscription to aid us by paying what they owe. Remember, printers cannot live on air, and besides it takes money to buy paper, etc. If every one who takes the DEMOCRAT will appoint himself a committee of one to settle his account at once, our pressing wants will be relieved; and in return we promise to furnish an improved and improving paper. Don't delay, but step right up to the office and settle; or, if more convenient, pay to either of the following

AUTHORIZED AGENTS:

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JAS. T. LILLARD.....Davisville.
W. M. GREEN.....Washington.

SAUNDERS & GROVER,
Publishers and Proprietors.
Woodland, Dec. 11th, 1869.

GREENBACKS.—Yesterday's quotation for greenbacks in San Francisco was 82 cents.

WHEAT.—The price of wheat yesterday was from $1 38 to $1 40 here; in San Francisco, $1 42 to $145.

OREGON DEMOCRACY.—The Democracy of Oregon will hold their State Convention at Albany, March 23d.

EXPRESS FAVORS.—Mr. Howison, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger, will please accept our thanks for late papers furnished this office.

IN PAMPHLET FORM.—We have received from our Representative, Hon. J. M. Kelly, copies of the Governor's Message on the Fifteenth Amendment, in pamphlet form.

SANDERSON VS. WALLACE.—Judge Sanderson of the Supreme Court, sent in his resignation to the Governor a few days since, and Jackson Temple, Esq., has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

DENIAL.—The rumor which has been afloat for some days past that the California Pacific Railroad had been sold to the Central Company, is authoritatively denied. The fact is, the Cal. P. R. R. Co. still stands on its own bottom and will be likely so to continue.

EXCITEMENT AT LOS ANGELES.—The Grand Jury indicted the Mayor and City Council of Los Angeles, for felony, a short time ago. Some $50,000 worth of city scrip is said to have been issued, only $8,000 of which can be accounted for, and the books are said to have been so mutilated that the matter is difficult to straighten.

THE CAL. P. R. R. AT SACRAMENTO. The Cal. P. R. R. Co. has filed with the Sacramento Trustees a proposed ordinance granting the Company the right to lay a double track down Second to J street, with the privilege of running their cars over the track for one year. It is thought the City Council will grant the request. The new railroad bridge will be finished in a few days, and soon trains will run into the city.

FITLY SNUBBED.—Nye, of Nevada, was rather nicely and very properly "taken down" when he stated in the Senate that "the Democrats never went into the war." "Why, sir," responded Senator Thurman, "my own county, with its Democratic majority of three thousand, sent more Democrats to the war than there are voters in the whole State of Nevada." Nye thereupon hid his woolly head, and has not referred to the subject since.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.—The message of Governor Haight to the Legislature, on the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, appears entire on our first page. Like all similar documents that have preceded it from the same eminent source, this message is clear, forcible and exhaustive, and shows the enormity of the thing in all its bearings—how it violates the Constitution it proposes to "amend," takes away the power of the sovereign States to regulate their own affairs, and indeed makes them mere dependencies. Every person should read the message.

HARBOR COMMISSIONER.—The contest for this position has finally been decided in favor of Jasper O'Farrell, by the Democratic members of the Legislature. The successful candidate is in all respects worthy and deserving, and this may be said without disparagement to the fitness or character of the other candidates. Mr. O'Farrell resided in California years before the great emigration, and being a true Democrat, an honest man, fully capable, and one of the oldest residents, the office has fallen on the shoulders of the proper man, one who will perform its duties with strict fidelity and with credit to the State.

AN ODIOUS LAW.—The *Call* says of the Registry Law of this State that there is some probability of its repeal. The Law, from the first, has been odious to the people, and it is doubted whether it has had any good effects. It has put voters to the unnecessary trouble of registering their names; besides, it has been a bill of expense. We say, by all means repeal the odious law. It was a pet measure of the Republican party—a partisan measure—passed as such. and we want to see a Democratic Legislature repeal it. The *Call* is right in pronouncing it "odious," and goes on to say: Make it easy for persons to approach the polls, but punish severely those who vote more than once or who vote without authority of law. Our impression is that there should be some arrangement by which it will be impossible to stuff the ballot-box, or change ballots after they have been cast.

TAXATION AND EQUALIZATION.

While our Legislators are about amending the Revenue Laws of the State, and are endeavoring to equalize and reduce the burdens of taxation, a few suggestions on the subject we deem now advisable. It is a notorious fact, that the agricultural counties of the State pay a larger percentage of taxes in proportion to their material wealth and valuation, than the mining counties, and some agricultural counties pay much more than others. And to remedy this inequality, the Governor recommends the creation of a State Board of Equalization, who will have the power to revise the assessments of all the counties of the State, and at least make all lands, whether owned by large or small operators, bear their equal proportion of this burden. We believe the recommendations are worthy of consideration, and ought to be adopted. At the same time the laws should be so amended, that not only lands, but every class of property, should be taxed at its real value. A mine in Nevada county should be assessed at its market value, as much as a farm in Yolo or Solano counties, and while this is true of lands and mines, it is also true of every other description of property. Now, in this State there is held a large amount of Government bonds and securities, and the members elect of the Democratic party declared on the stump last fall, that these bonds ought to bear their just share of the burdens of taxation. They now being in the majority in both branches of the Legislature, ought to prove their faith and declarations by their works. It may be, and is contended by some, that the State has no right to tax these bonds, because Congress declared they shall be exempt from State, National and municipal taxation; but because Congress so declares, is no authority to us, nor in any sense binding on us. It has always been one of the cardinal doctrines of the Democratic party, and amply sustained by the organic law of the land, that the States of the Union reserved to themselves the right to regulate their domestic institutions, chief among which is regulating suffrage, and raising revenue for its support; and the able document of Governor Haight on the Fifteenth Amendment, is equally applicable to the revenue question, and is so sound, and conclusive, that thus far no one has attempted to refute it by a logical deduction. The State of Kentucky passed a law in 1867, taxing the income derived as interest on U. S. bonds. This law, the National Banks in Kentucky declared unconstitutional; they consequently resisted its payment, and the case was submitted to the Court for decision. It was ably argued on both sides by the leading lawyers of the State. Judge Hoke's decision covers all the case. He says:

> If the right were conceded to the General Government to limit or control taxation in the States, it would involve the power to prohibit their collection, and the power to prohibit involves the authority to render the power to raise the revenue necessary for the support of the State government useless if not impossible. See Nathan vs. Louisana 8 Howard: The taxing power of the State is one of the attributes of its sovereignty. Where there has been no compact with the Federal Government or cession of jurisdiction for the purpose specified in the Constitution, the power of the State to tax reaches all the property and business within the State which are not properly denominated the means of the General Government.

And he closes his opinion with this clause:

> I am unable to see any illegality or unfairness in the enforcing of the act of the Legislature. I find it as a law, and am not willing, because of some mere inconvenience to the National Government, to decide the act unconstitutional. Wherefore the response to the rule is decided insufficient, and the rule made absolute.

We hold if the income from U. S. bonds is taxable, the bonds themselves, as personal property, are taxable, and being so, it is a duty the Legislature owes to the people of California to so amend the revenue laws as to expressly include U. S. bonds and securities. as subject to taxation; and we further hold that taxation is not equal, neither can it be equalized, either by a State Board, or by any other means, until this amendment is made a part of the revenue laws.

THE BEET SUGAR INTEREST.—The *Bee*, referring to the late successful experiments in the manufacture of beet sugar, says: "Those who desire the success of California manufactures will be pleased with the facts published, showing that California beets raised without care, growing wild as it were, have produced eight per cent. sugar—the highest per centage extracted in Europe, where both experience and the best machinery are employed in the sugar factories. The Sacramento Beet Sugar Association has sixteen barrels of seed just arrived from Europe, which they will plant this year. This will sow 300 acres, which ought to produce about 8,000 tons of beets or 1,000 tons of sugar, which they think will do for a beginning. The San Franciscisco Association will also plant 100 or more acres in beets, and it is to be hoped that other persons or companies may enter into this business, which promises to be profitable to many and of great benefit to the whole State."

SNOBBERY AT THE WHITE HOUSE. Don Piatt writes spicy letters to the Cincinnati *Commercial*. He says:

"I am told that the domestics of the Executive mansion have been put in livery. What this livery is I am not informed, but it has 'transpired' that swallow-tails abound. I suppose there is a bomb-shell worked on each tail and a grape-vine up the back. Whatever it may be, is unmistakably livery. It is significant. As labor goes down under the present system of oppression and degradation, the marks appear. As we help the negro out of slavery, the white laborer puts on the badge of servitude. When His Excellency was hauling wood in Illinois he would have resisted to the death any attempt to put the costume of a slave upon his shoulders. But now all is changed. Our republican simplicity disappears under the slough of corruption that rots, and smells, and stinks about the foundation of our Capital."

VALLEJO A PORT OF ENTRY.

A letter from Congressman Johnson to a gentleman of Vallejo, states that he intended to introduce a bill as soon as Congress reassembled, to make Vallejo a port of entry. He says: "The California delegation are united on the question, and so far as he knows, there will be no obstacle in the way of the passage of the bill." That is just what Northern California wants. Make Vallejo a port of entry, and vessels can insure in Eastern or European ports for that point, can discharge and take on cargoes there in their own way, and to suit their own convenience. Then Vallejo will have her bonded warehouses and her commodious wharves; goods will be landed there for the interior and shipped thence inland direct, without the extra charges of San Francisco wharfage, storage, reshipment up the bay, etc., etc.—all of which are unnecessary and expensive, and add quite a percentage to the price of the goods by the time they reach the consumer. While Vallejo is really interested in this important step, which would double her business, population and valuation in a short time, we of the central and northern counties are also interested and propose to look out for the interests of our section of the State. Probably San Francisco will oppose this just concession to Vallejo, on the most selfish grounds; but the latter has the natural advantages of a splendid harbor, cheap wharfage, a fine grain elevator for the shipment of grain, besides being backed up by hundreds of miles of the finest country under the sun, to the north and west, ready to pour its rich harvest into the lap of Vallejo as soon as she can effect grain shipments in bulk on just terms. The counties of Solano, Yolo, Colusa, Napa, Sonoma, Lake and Mendocino, are particularly interested. Let Vallejo do her part and she can rely, we believe, on this large region of country, to which she holds the key, for support and assistance in this matter, and we trust she will be able to overcome any opposition that may be offered. Mere jealousy should have no weight, and we trust will not, when the bill goes before Congress; and if the actual merits of the case only are allowed to decide, Vallejo will be made a port of entry to vessels of all nations before the present session of Congress closes. Another thing which will greatly add to the growth and importance of Vallejo, is the Mare Island Navy Yard, of which the *Democrat* says: "Nothing can prevent the Navy Yard at Mare Island from becoming second in importance to none in the United States. It must necessarily become the great naval depot of the Pacific Coast. Its geographical position, superior advantages over other points, the importance it has already assumed, and the imperative necessity of having a first class yard, in all respects, on the Pacific Coast, must secure for it the greatest liberality on the part of the Government. The increase of our Pacific possessions, and the growing importance of our commerce, will necessitate an increase of the Pacific squadron, and to Mare Island alone can they look for repairs, etc. The time is not far distant when first class vessels of war will be constructed here. Indeed it is already rumored that one of that description is to be built on the Island during the present year. The great increase of work has caused a large augmentation of the working force. There were 1,601 names on the pay roll last month, and there will probably be an increase during the present month. A great deal of work is being done." The future of this young seaport certainly looks very bright in view of these facts, and we glory in the prosperity of the soon to be port of entry of Vallejo.

GRANT WANTS A SECOND TERM.—The editor of the Columbus (Ohio) *Journal*, the leading Radical organ of Ohio, writes from Washington to his paper on this subject: "In a conversation to-day with one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, who enjoys in a high degree his personal confidence and friendship, President Grant made known that it was his earnest wish and desire to enjoy a second term in the office of Chief Magistrate of the Republic. This comes from no secondary source, but from a party to the conversation." Of course he wants it. When a man has a fat office and no compunctions about receiving presents from every fawning sycophant who wants a "favor"—that is, an appointment—he has too good a thing to willingly give it up. Grant being just that kind of man, of course he wants a second term. But wanting and getting it are two very different things, as we trust he will find out in due time.

CHANCE FOR AN OPPOSITION TELEGRAPH.—There are two gentlemen now on their way to this coast from the East, says the Oakland *Transcript*, who have completed arrangements for a line of opposition telegraph from Chicago to Promontory, using the railroad line of the Union Pacific Company. They desire to make arrangements with the Central Pacific and Western Pacific Companies for the use of their lines from Promontory to San Francisco, and if successful in this, as they no doubt will be, we shall soon have an opposition telegraph line extending across the continent. These gentlemen are in entire sympathy with the Postal Telegraph movement. The Central Pacific Company can confer no greater boon upon the people of this coast than to grant the new company the use of their lines upon reasonable terms.

BULLION.—The Reese River *Reveille* of the 8th reports the shipment of bullion from Austin, Nevada, for the year 1869, at $939,635 55. It was comprised in 828 bars, and weighed 64,677 pounds.

THE CHINESE EVIL.

There are now on the way to this country twenty thousand Chinamen, and it is stated by one who is supposed to know, that at least fifty thousand more will be imported before the summer opens. Our authority is no less than the Secretary of the Interior's own statement. Certainly the Legislature takes this matter of Chinese immigration very coolly, for as yet we hear of very little being done by that august body to restrict the influx of these pests of humanity. Are the laboring men, and women, too, of our own race—our own neighbors, perhaps our own kith and kin (for we are not all Grants, able to enrich every member of the family)—to be ground down to the very dust by these semi-barbarians? It looks very much as though such a state of things would ensue, unless very decided measures be adopted by the assembled wisdom at Sacramento to prevent it. It is well known that they are undermining our own people in every branch of industry, by working for one half and if need be for one-quarter what whites can afford to work for. And they can afford it, for rats and other vermin, with a little rice and dried fish of their own importation, form the bulk of their expenses. The people are looking with anxious eyes to the Legislature for protection against this enormous oppression. Many of those who are brought from China will be taken to the East and South, but very many will scatter to all parts of the Pacific States and Territories, as heretofore, helping to swell with their disgusting presence the swarms already there. And they, too, will of course fill places which would otherwise be occupied by whites. To the Chinese is due, to a great extent, the financial pressure, for they never spend a dollar except with Chinese merchants if it be possible to avoid it. Their wages are hoarded till they are ready to return to the Flowery Kingdom, and then the money they have earned is all taken out of the country. On the other hand, if white men received the money paid by the enemies of their race to these filthy beings, it would be retained in the country, used to build up thousands of comfortable homesteads, thereby adding to the general wealth and taxable property of the State. In view of these facts, we trust the Legislature will pass a stringent law on this subject. The people demand it and have a right to expect it.

CALIFORNIA WHEAT.—Nature appears to be, for once, says the St. Joseph (Missouri) *Gazette*, on the side of the speculator, for it appears that California wheat is so dry that in coming East, through and into a humid atmosphere, it gains so much in weight by absorption that the Chicago dealer can sell his western wheat *at first cost*, after paying freight from San Francisco, and make money by the transaction. This being the case, our farmers occupy an advantageous position in the wheat markets of the world. The *Gazette* fails to state how much the weight is increased "by absorption," but if "the dealer can sell his wheat at first cost after paying freight from San Francisco and make money by the operation," the producer is certainly entitled to the very "top of the market." Not only, then, has California the best quality of wheat in the world, but instead of sustaining injury in transit it actually increases in value during transit to the East, and of course to Europe and other parts of the world. This must be equally the case when shipped in bulk cargoes, for it has long since been demonstrated that that mode was entirely practicable.

BEREFT OF REASON BY FRIGHT.—The Galesburg (Ill.) *Free Press* of Dec. 30th says:

A case of sudden or violent fright occurred in our neighboring town of Abingdon on Monday last, which should prove a sad and impressive warning to all who are partial to indulging in practical jokes. It seems from what we can learn, that on that day a party of boys, disguised with hideous masks and grotesque garments, called at the residence of an estimable lady, Mrs. George H. Marshall, in that place. They entered noiselessly by the back door, and succeeded in frightening an infant almost into convultions. Mrs. Marshall, hearing the horrified screams of her child, immediately hastened to its assistance, to shield and protect it from harm. In hurrying to her child, she suddenly encountered the masked figures, and fell fainting to the floor. She was shortly afterwards found by her friends, and proper remedies were administered, but her revival only witnessed the horrifying fact that she was hopelessly insane. Up to this writing, we regret to say that no lucid intervals have been developed, and the woman, once a happy wife and a proud mother, is now a raving maniac, bereft of reason and cowering in fright.

THE URSO FESTIVAL.—The Chicago *Tribune* thus makes merry over the programme of the proposed Urso Festival:

"A grand musical festival is in preparation in San Francisco, to which the leading interior towns will send delegations. It is expected that the affair will far exceed in harmonic power the great peace festival at Boston. The part performed in the atter by the big bass drum and anvil chorus will be supplied in San Francisco by a reverberating subsidence of the Sierra Nevada, a tidal wave ninety feet high, and heavy subterranean detonations. Alongside of these attractions, the Boston affair will turn out to have been no great shakes. Imagine Camilla Urso fiddling with an earthquake accompaniament! Eastern people who entertain any doubts relative to California's *thorough base* will do well to be present."

STATE CAPITAL REPORTER.—This staunch Democratic paper has just entered upon its fifth volume, and ought by this time to be on a firm foundation and at the same time a paying institution. It seems to us, however, that in view of its present patronage and its bright prospects in the future, the organ of the Democracy at the State Capital should be very materially improved. We trust its dark days are over, and wish it a bright and successful future.

LETTER FROM TULARE.

COMPLIMENTARY MENTION—REPUBLICAN PARTY ARRAIGNED—LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT—NO-FENCE LAW—LACK OF RAIN, ETC., ETC.

ROLLING RANCH, DEER CREEK, TULARE Co., Jan. 1st, 1870.

EDITORS YOLO DEMOCRAT:—This is the first day of the year 1870, and it finds me two hundred and eighty miles from my old home in Woodland. You have no idea how the boys scramble after your excellent paper, the DEMOCRAT, when the mail arrives, to see who shall get it first. I wish you and it a long life, and a prosperous journey, for I think there is no local paper in the State more deserving of success than the DEMOCRAT. Viewing its past history, and having witnessed the fiery trials through which it has passed, I can now look with admiration upon the bold and fearless stand it has taken for the old time-honored principles of our fathers, and for the Constitutional rights of each State and its citizens.

The Republican party have endeavored to crush out, or deny us those rights, but the great mass of the people have not sanctioned their efforts. The leaders of the Radical party for some time have been cognizant of this fact, and per consequence, have been devoting their time and talents to self-agrandizement. I believe in the old adage, that "the people in their sober second thought will do right." May the Democratic party as they gain control of the State Government, act wisely and justly to the great mass of the people, as it will not be long until the people will place in their hands for safe keeping, the reins of the general government. And when they assume control of those reins, may they discharge every duty with the strictest integrity, so that when they reach the end of their journey, they will be met with that welcome plaudit, "Well done good and faithful servants," as you have proved true to the trust reposed in you, we will try you again.

Now a few words in regard to this county. There is plenty of good land yet open to preëmption. Many have preëmpted since last spring. It is a long way from a shipping point, and there are many other inconveniences against which the settler has to contend. It will be one of the finest valleys in the State when it becomes settled and cultivated. Its early settlement depends much upon the action of Congress, and of our State Legislature. When the General Government provides for the disposal of these lands, let it say that no one person shall purchase more than 640 acres. If the odd sections are given to a railroad company, let Congress fix the price, and as it is settled by bona fide settlers, let it give the title to the settler and the proceeds to the railroad company. By so doing, the settler will get his land, the company their money, and no law suits nor confusion will occur. Such a course will bring peace and prosperity to the citizens. Let the State then pass a No-Fence Law, for it is almost impossible for the farmer to fence his land in this County. Lumber and timber are very scarce and high priced, too high and expensive for a poor man to fence his land with. If the Legislature looks to the best interests of the State, it will pass the No-Fenee Law, of course giving the stock men time to arrange, so that they will not suffer.

In conclusion I will say we are without rain up to the present writing. The hills and valleys are all as dry and barren as in mid-summer, and the sky is innocent of a cloud. I had sowed 130 acres in grain, and it came up from a light rain that fell on the 6th of Nov., but it is all dead. If it don't rain soon it will be hard on us, for we have been to a heavy expence improving etc. But such is life. More anon.

E. H. BAKER.

Curious Astronomical Observations.

STORMS IN THE SUN—EXPLANATION OF THE MAGNETIC LIGHT.

Professor J. D. Steele has communicated the following to the Elmira *Advertiser:*

There appeared in the *Advertiser*, some weeks since, a paragraph—copied, I believe, from a Michigan paper—declaring that a column of magnetic light is shooting out from the sun at a prodigious speed; that it already reaches half way to the earth, and that in all probability by another summer we shall have celestial and atmospheric phenomena beside which our rudest Winter winds will seem like a "June morning in Paradise." In fine, that when this big tongue of fire touches the earth it will lap up our globe at one mouthful. Very many have made inquiries of me concerning this prodigy; and, with your leave, I will try to satisfy their curiosity, and perhaps allay their fears.

It has been known for some time that during a total eclipse red flames were seen to play about the edge of the moon. During the eclipse of 4868 and 1869 it was definitely settled that they were entirely disconnected from the moon, and were vast tongues of fire darting out from the sun's disc. By observations with the spectroscope, and also by means of the wonderful photographs of the sun taken by De La Rue during the eclipse of 1860, it was discovered that those fire mountains consisted mainly of burning hydrogen gas. This was precious information to secure in the midst of the excitement, and novelty, and in the brief duration of a total eclipse. It did not, however, satisfy scientific men. For two years Mr. Lockyer, aided by a grant from Parliament to construct a superior instrument, had been experimenting and searching in order to detect these flames at other times than at the rare occurrence of a total eclipse. On the 20th of October, 1868, he obtained a distinct image of one of the prominences, which he afterward traced entirely around the sun. Astronomers can, therefore, now study these flames at any time.

The result of observations now being taken show that storms rage upon the sun with a violence of which we can form no conception. Hurricanes sweep over its surface with terrific violence. Vast cyclones wrap its fires into whirlpools, at the bottom of which our earth would lie like a boulder in a volcano. Huge flames dart out to enormous distances, and fly over the sun with a greater speed than that of the earth itself through space. At one time a cone of fire shone out 80,000 miles, and then died away, all in ten minutes time. Besides such awful convulsions, the mimic display of a terrestrial volcano or earthquake sinks into insignificance.

There is nothing in these phenomena to alarm us. They have, in all probability, happened constantly for ages past. That we have now means for investigating their nature and measuring their height and velocity, furnishes no cause for anxiety. Rumors of these discoveries have crept into the papers, and, exaggerated by repeated copying and sensational additions, have given rise to these mysterious and uncalled for predictions.

New Advertisements.

EXPLANATORY!

Having noticed a Circular calculated to convey a false impression of the workings of the Company we represent, and as the author (as is usual in such cases) has failed to attach his autograph, we make the following explanation for his benefit:

The New England Company.

WHEN CHARTERED.

This Company was chartered in 1834, but did not commence business till 1843. It was organized by the subscription of a guarantee fund of $100,000, which was wholly paid off at the end of the tenth year. The Company thus and then passed into the hands of the insured, and having no stockholders or privileged members of any description, the entire accumulated funds became the property of the insured members, and it was thus rendered a purely mutual company.

Thus the provision in the charter, which relates only to stock companies (whereby such companies are compelled to pay one-third of net profits to Massachusetts Hospital Fund) was then annulled, and the entire surplus of the company became payable to the policy-holders.

From the time (as above stated) when the guarantee capital was retired, not one dollar of the Company's surplus (there being no profits in a purely mutual Company) has been paid to any corporation or person other than the policy-holders of the Company, and every dollar of said surplus belongs to said policy holders, and their shares are paid to them annually.

The circular mentioned gives "the wording of the charter as it was in 1835," when the Company was a Stock and Mutual Company. But as the Company changed its plan of business nearly twenty years ago, and became a purely mutual Company, the clause mentioned has no reference whatever to its present wording. Hence the author of this circular, by publishing half the truth, publishes what is maliciously false, or the result of ignorance.

EVERSON & HAINES, General Agt's.

THE NEW ENGLAND Mutual Life Insurance Company.

PURELY MUTUAL, INCORPORATED 1835.

ASSETS.....$8,000,000.

The only Company on this coast governed by the equitable Massachusetts Lapse Law, whereby the policy-holder is guaranteed (by law of the State) that there shall be no forfeiture for non-payment of premium. Either the surrender value in cash must be returned, or the full value given for same insurance.

This Company has been before the public for over a quarter of a century, and has deservedly gained its present popularity.

All persons desiring Insurance will do well to investigate the workings of this old reliable and conservative Company.

EVERSON & HAINES,
General Agents,
North-west cor. Sutter and Montgomery sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

JOSEPH MIDDLEMISS,
Special Agent,
189 J street, between 6th & 7th, Sacramento.

GEO. D. FISKE,
Agent for Yolo county,
ja15-2 Office: Insurance Building, Woodland.

Application for Duplicate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned intends to apply to the proper authorities for a duplicate certificate (the original being lost) of purchase to the following described lands, to wit: Location No. 12, certificate No. 96, issued December 31st, 1861, to Peter Peterson for the east half of section 16, township 8 north, range 1 west, Mount Diablo Meridian.

VENABLE MORRIS.
ja15-4w

PAIN KILLER.—No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity.—*Salem Observer.*

An article of great merit and virtue.—*Cinn. Nonpariel.*

We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain Killer. We have seen its magic effects in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—*Cincinnati Dispatch.*

A speedy cure for pain—no family should be without it.—*Montreal Transcript.*

Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—*Tenn. Organ.*

It has real merit; as a means of removing pain, no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain Killer.—*Newport (Ky) Daily News.*

Fall and Winter Goods!!

HENRY ARONSON,

Main Street,.....WOODLAND,

(Opposite College Grounds.)

— DEALER IN —

GENERAL MERCHANDISING,

Wholesale and Retail,

Would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to his well-selected stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

— FOR —

FALL AND WINTER.

Also an extensive stock of

Clothing,
Groceries,
Boots, Shoes,
Hats, Caps,
Hardware,

And everything usually found in a well-regulated store. ☞ Thankful for past liberal patronage, a continuance is desired. d25-3m

PENMANSHIP!

P. A. ESPINA, lately teacher of San Jose and Santa Clara Public Schools, and San Jose Institute, will organize a

WRITING SCHOOL

In Woodland, on Tuesday evening, January 4th, in the Public School House. Nights of tuition: Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Terms: Fifteen lessons for $5, stationery included. Public cordially invited to attend and witness the simple manner of instruction.

ja1-1m

Trees, Trees!

Trees and Shrubbery.

If you want Fruit Trees, Shade Trees, Flowers, Shrubs, Garden or Flower Seeds, of all kinds, go to Cook & Franklin's, Main street, opposite College, Woodland, where you can find a complete assortment of everything in that line. COOK & FRANKLIN,
n20-3m Seed and Nurserymen.

TO LET.

Dry Goods and Grocery Store
AT KNIGHT'S LANDING.

A First-class Brick Store, in the Union Hotel Building, Knight's Landing. A fine opening for business in a first-class location.

Apply to D. N. HERSHEY,
de11tf Or to J. W. SNOWBALL.

New Liquor Store in Woodland

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES!

VILLARD & DE PAS,

Importers, Wholesale and Retatil Dealers in

Brandies, Wines and Liquors,

Main street, opposite Hesperian College,

n6] WOODLAND. [3m

Come and See Me!

All persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and make immediate settlement of their accounts. I MUST have what is due me. [s33-tf] H. U. OGBURN.

Road Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the Board of Supervisors of Yolo county, at their regular meeting on the first Monday of February next, asking the appointment of viewers to view and report on the location of a public highway, commencing at the termination of the road from Knight's Landing to Sacramento as now laid out and known as the Sacramento River Road; thence running through the lands of Dunning, Long, Lippencott and Simmonds, to a point on the Sacramento River opposite the house of Mrs. Simmonds; thence following said river bank along and through the lands of Rosebury, McKay, Champling and Covington, until said road strikes the bank of said river on the lands of D. N. Hershey; thence along said river bank on the lands of Hershey, Ash, Nelson and Gray, to a point on the bank of said river to the lands of A. G. McComick; thence through the lands of said Gray and McComick; thence following along the levee through the lands of A. Carey, deceased, and A. G. McComick, until it strikes the land of H. B. Wood; thence on and through the lands of said Wood, McComick and D. N. Hershey, running east about one and a half miles; thence north ¼ mile on the lands of said Hershey and J. McDonald; thence east one mile on the lands of said McDonald and J. Wilcoxen; thence north 1½ miles on lands of said Wilcoxen and McDonald, to Fremont.

G. CHAMPLIN.
A. ASH.
ja8-4w

Probate Notice.

ESTATE OF CHARLES PURROT, DECEASED.

APPLICATION having been made to the Judge of the Probate Court of Yolo county, State of California, by petition of Peter C. Robertson and Usual Shellhammer for the probate of the Will of said deceased, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to petitioners, as Executors, and a document purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, having been filed in said Court, It is ordered, that on the 15th, 22d day of December, 1869, ordered that WEDNESDAY, 5th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M., being a day of the January term, 1870, of said Court, and the Court-room in Woodland, in said county, be appointed as the time and place for hearing of said petition; when and where all persons interested in the estate may appear and show cause, if any they can, why said Will should not be admitted to probate, and why Letters Testamentary should not be granted according to the prayer of said petitioners. E. BYNUM, Clerk.

C. S. FROST, attorney for Petitioners. d25-6

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Yolo county, until 2 o'clock P. M. Monday, February 7th, 1870, at their rooms in Woodland, for grading a piece of road lying between the lands of Kelley, Ralston and Browning, on the road leading from Brown's Corners to Ogburn's. Plans and specifications can be seen at the County Clerk's office, after the 25th of February. Road to be completed within sixty days from date of the contract, and payments to be made by Warrants drawn on the Road Fund of Yolo county. Good and sufficient bonds must accompany the proposals.

E. ROBERTS,
ja8-4w President of the Board.

Executors Notice.

ESTATE OF CHARLES PURROTT, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Executors of said Estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, or either of them, at their residences in Woodland.

U. SHELLHAMMER,
P. C. ROBERTSON,
Executors of said Estate.

C. S. FROST, Att'y, ja8-4w

Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the BANK OF WOODLAND will be held on the 22d day of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Banking Office, for the purpose of increasing the Stock of said Bank from $100.000 to $200.000.

J. D. STEPHENS,
CAMILLUS NELSON,
JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH,
E. S. FREEMAN,
D. STEPHENS,
d25-5w Directors.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Gray & Freeman, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Accounts may be settled with either member of the late firm. C. H. GRAY,
F. S. FREEMAN.

Woodland, Dec. 22d, 1869. ja1-4w

C. ELLIOTT,

CARRIAGE AND WAGON

MANUFACTURER,

MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

I would call the attention of the public to this well-known shop, where I manufacture to order and keep constantly on hand for sale

Carriages,
Buggies,
Sulkies,
CONCORD-STYLE THOROUGHBRACE
—AND—
LUMBER WAGONS,

— FROM THE —

BEST EASTERN MATERIAL,

Selected by myself!

All work manufactured at my shop is under my own immediate supervision, and up to the requirements of the times, of the latest style, and the most

APPROVED PATTERNS AND FINISH!

Also made to order all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS!

Plows,
Harrows, &c

BLACKSMITHING,

In all its branches, is connected with the wood-work, and both are under my supervision.

I have on hand, for sale,

Plow-beams and Handles,
Neckyokes,
Singletrees,
Stretchers,
Clevises,
Fifth-chains,
Lap-Rings,
Harrow-Teeth,
Etc., Etc.

All kinds of Plow and Wagon repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Determined to adhere to my long-established rule of manufacturing only the

Best Work from the Best Stock.

C. ELLIOTT,
Blacksmith and Carriage Manufacturer,
ja8-7m Main street, Woodland.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PRESS.

Town and County Matters.

[CORRESPONDENCE for this department is invited from all parts of the County, on any and all subjects of interest to the general reader, particularly items of news, accounts of crops, available lands for settlement, etc., etc.]

I. O. O. F. RESOLUTIONS.—At a regular meeting of Woodland Lodge No. 111, I.O.O.F., held at their Lodge-room on Saturday evening, 8th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: "Whereas it has pleased the All-wise God to remove from among us our Brother, Philetus Grove, this Lodge, in its bereavement, resolves that in the death of Bro. Grove we have lost a well beloved Brother, a true Odd Fellow and a good citizen. That we tender to the widow and relations our sincere sympathies, and ask to be permitted to share their grief in their irreparable loss. That in token of our respect to his memory, this Lodge-room and our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days. And further, that these resolutions be spread in full upon the Minutes, published in our county papers and the *New Age*, and a copy, under seal of the Lodge, be presented to the widow of our deceased Brother."

ROW AMONG THE CELESTIALS.—On Wednesday last quite an exciting scene occurred among the moon-eyed denizens of a wash-house on Main street, opposite the Hunter House. The difficulty originated in a game of chance which, we learn, has recently become a common pastime with the "Johns" of Woodland. Accusations of foul play, and epithets not choice but numerous, were freely indulged in, until the affair culminated in a lively fight not strictly in accordance with the rules of the prize-ring *a la Americana*. However, bruises, black eyes, broken doors and windows were summed up in the array of damages. The fight was finally unceremoniously ended by the arrival of an officer who took the principal combattants before Justice Peterson. They were each held to bail in the sum of $150.

ASSAY OF ORE.—D. B. Goode, of this place, a few days ago took a quantity of ore to San Francisco for assay, the result of which has just been returned—silver $38; lead $52; total $90 per ton. The ore was taken from the Willie Wood mine, Woodland Mining District, Lander county, Nevada. This mine is considered very valuable. The ore assayed is from a rock above the surface, and there is said to be a large amount of ore in sight—Goode thinks at least 2,000 tons. It is proposed to commence operations early in the spring, when smelting-works will be erected by the Company, and the mineral will be extracted rapidly. The Company are nearly all old residents of this place and we are glad to find they have so valuable a mine. The result of the assay may be seen at this office.

WRITING SCHOOL.—Professor P. A. Espina's class in penmanship is now fairly under way making good progress. We have seen a pen-drawing of a boquet of flowers, by Mr. Espina, which challenges comparison. The colors, as well as the execution, are those of a master hand. His penmanship is equally fine, and we consider his pupils fortunate in having so accomplished a teacher. We learn that another class has been started in the College, consisting of twenty-five pupils, also under Mr. Espina's charge.

CHANGE OF TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.—Jas. McCormick, who has been employed in the Telegraph office in this place for the last thirteen months, retires to-day and is succeeded by Milton Bounds. Mc. will probably go into the employ of the California Pacific Railroad Company, and open a telegraph office here to be used exclusively for that Company's business. Success to him wherever he goes.

COURTEOUS.—Neither the *Yolo Mail* or the *Davisville Advertiser* have reached us for several weeks past. The DEMOCRAT has been sent to each every week.—If it is an oversight, send along an exchange, *regularly*; if the omission is intentional, all right—guess we can stand it; but we would prefer to practice the usual courtesies of the Press.

NEW POTATOES.—John Tarbuck, of this place, has left at this office a sample of new potatoes just dug from his garden. They are from self-sown seed, about a quart in quantity, the largest fully an inch in diameter, and grew in the open air. This shows that with care and cultivation they may be produced much earlier even than this.

IN TOWN.—Rev. W. C. Curry, formerly pastor of the Methodist Church in this place, but now stationed at St. Helena, has been visiting his old friends here the past week. We were pleased to see the Elder looking so well, and reminded of the saying that "a change of pastures (not pastors) makes fat calves."

JUSTICE COURT.—David Rice, charged with grand larceny, was examined before Justice Peterson on Monday, and held to bail in the sum of $300; failing to raise that amount, he is at present one of Bullock's boarders. J. E. Waterman, arrested on charge of assault and battery, tried by jury and acquitted.

COURT ADJOURNMENT.—Judge Bliss, of Marysville, who was appointed by Gov. Haight to occupy the bench in consequence of the illness of Judge Woods, opened Court on Thursday and adjourned till the 31st instant, when the business of the term will be proceeded with.

FOR SAN QUENTIN.—Sheriff Bullock yesterday morning started for the State Prison with A. P. Manor and George Williams, who having been indicted, each on two separate charges of burglary, were sentenced for five years each.

CALICO BALL.—We learn that on the evening of the 28th inst., a "calico ball" will be given at Templar Hall, in this place. The parties having the affair in contemplation know how to make it a success.

A SUCCESS.—The Fair and Festival at the M. E. Church, on Wednesday night, was a decided success, both financially and socially. We understand that $200 were netted for the benefit of the building fund.

PREACHING.—To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, Rev. N. R. Reasoner will preach at Templar Hall, in this place. In the evening at 7 o'clock Rev. W. C. Curry will preach at the same place.

"TYCOON."—Tea-drinkers can find a splendid article of black tea at Eaton & Lawson's grocery store. Those who have tried it pronounce it the best ever seen in this market. *

THE Toronto *Ledger* mildly observes: "When muscle is in question, put your money on the Britisher." "Just so," retorts the Cincinnati *Times*. "The 'blarsted Britisher' is pretty good on brute force; but when brains, pluck and genius are involved, invest your stamps on Janathan."

HIRAM POWERS' statute of "Eve," now nearly finished, is said to excel his "Greek Slave," and indeed to surpass anything he has previously produced.

DOCTOR LIVINGSTON, under date of May 30th, 1869, has written that he is exploring the Nile at about thirty deg. south latitude.

A GOOD MOVE.—A proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, introduced in the House of Representatives by Lawrence, of Ohio, provides that each Congressional District shall chose one Presidential Elector, and each State two. The vote of all the large States would thus be divided, and the temptation to political corruption would be reduced. The importance of securing the 33 votes of New York, the 26 of Pennsylvania, or the 21 of Ohio is so great to each party that large sums are spent corruptly at every Presidential election to carry them. The motive for this expenditure would cease if each district should choose its separate Elector. It is said if this rule had been adopted from the first, the result in all the Presidential elections, would not have been the same as it has been. There is little likelihood of the adoption of Lawrence's amendment.

COLUMBIA BRANCH RAILROAD.—This is the name of a proposed railroad from the Columbia river to Ogden, a bill in aid of which has been introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Williams, of Oregon. The capital stock is authorized to be $30,000,000, divided into 300,000 shares of $100 each. The first meeting of the Board of Commissioners—the corporators—will be held at Baker City, Oregon, on the first day of September, 1870. The bill grants the right of way through, and gives the right to take construction material from the public lands. The land subsidy offered is twenty sections per mile on each side, in alternate sections, not taking mineral lands, and the grant is of the title in fee simple. In lieu of lands already disposed of, the company may select other lands, within thirty miles on either side of the line. Some fifty-eight persons residents of Oregon, and of Idaho and Washington Territories are named in the bill as incorporators.—*Sac. Bee.*

A HINT TO PLOWMEN.—A. C. Thomas of Wisconsin, says in the *Western Rural*, that—"If you wish to plow a land ten rods wide, instead of striking out a land that width take one-half that width, pace off five rods from the end, and set in your plow and plow to within five rods of the other end and stop; now back harrow as usual the required width and then turn a square corner at the end, observing to have the end furrow on a parallel line with the outside. By this means you will always turn round on the stubble, thus leaving the land untrodden, and instead of 'dead furrows' at the corners you will have 'ridges.'"

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, for 1870, has been received by the druggists for delivery gratis, to all who call for it. This number contains proofs to show that some of the stars have existed for *sixty millions of years*. We had not supposed such proof possible, but the Doctor gives it a shape which seems indisputable. His witticisms have long made his book acceptable; his medical advice makes it indespensable to families, and now he adds the most startling problems of abstract science to its attractions.

MARRIED.

Near Cacheville, Yolo county, Jan. 12th, by Elder J. N. Peddegast, J. O. MAXWELL to Miss ANNA D. GADDIS.

DIED.

In Woodland, Jan. 9th, ABRAHAM D. COLE, aged 4 years, son of John B. and Juliett Cole.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PAIN KILLER—After a thorough trial by innumeral living witnesses, has proved itself the medicine of the age. It is an internal and external remedy. One positive proof of its efficacy is that its sales have constantly increased, and wholly upon its own merits. The effect of the Pain Killer upon the patient when taken internally, in case of Cold, Cough, Bowel Complaints, Cholera, Dysentery, and other affections of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has won for it a name among medical preparations that can never be forgotten. Its success in removing pain, as an external remedy, in cases of Burns, Bruises, Sores, Sprains, Cuts, Stings of Insects, and other causes of suffering, has secured for it such a host of testimony as an almost infallible remedy, that it will be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest medical discoveries of the 19th century.

Business men, worn by care and sedentary habits, often suffer from constipation of the bowels, until the evil consequences of such a condition are realized in extreme debility, nervousness and prostration of the vital energies of the system; and it may be safely asserted that a majority of the female sex are little better than invalids, from the same cause; but by using Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, this natural aperient and tonic brings back the vigor and bouyancy of health.

An exchange says: "The surprising curative efficacy of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, in a great variety of chronic diseases, especially those which prove obstinate, and incurable by ordinary treatment, cannot be explained. Nature, aided by art, has here provided a rare combination of medicinal properties, wisely adapted to the cure of diseases common to all mankind."

The effect of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, even when taken for its cathartic properties, are very different from those of any other medicine prepared specially for that purpose.

There is no nausea or disturbance of the stomach, and instead of causing any sense of languor, or debility, it seems rather to invigorate the whole system, and excite the keenest appetite.

DR. HUFELAND'S

CELEBRATED

SWISS

STOMACH BITTERS!

The first and most healthful Tonic ever introduced into the United States is still the leading article, and more of this sold than of all other so called Tonics or Bitters.

For sale to the Trade by TAYLOR & BENDEL, sole agents, 409 and 411 Clay street, San Francisco.

f20-1y

$15. BUY THE BEST. $15.

Sent by Express, Cash on Delivery.

THE GENUINE OROIDE GOLD WATCHES.

Improved and manufactured by us are all the best make. Hunting cases, finely chased and beautifully enamelled, Patent and Detached Levers, full-jeweled, and every watch perfectly the regulated and adjusted, and guaranteed by the Company to keep correct time, and wear and not tarnish, but retain an appearance equal to solid gold as long as worn. These celebrated watches we are now sending out by mail and express, C.O.D., anywhere within the United States and Canadas at the wholesale price, payable on delivery.

No money is required in advance, as we prefer that all should receive and see the goods before paying for them.

A Single Watch Sent to any Address, $15.

A Club of six, with an extra watch to the agent sending the club, $90. Making seven watches for $90.

Also, a superb lot of most elegant Oroide chains, of the latest and most costly styles and patterns, for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear, from 10 to 40 inches in length, at prices of $2, $4, $6, and $8 each; sent when ordered with watch at the regular wholesale prices.

Describe the watch required, whether Lady's or Gentleman's size, and address your orders and letters to

THE OROIDE WATCH CO.,
148 Fulton street, New York.

oc30-3m

SUGAR IN CALIFORNIA.—The Nevada *Transcript*, in noticing some remarks of the Sacramento *Bee* in reference to the cultivation of beets for extracting sugar therefrom, uses the following language:

"The establishment at Sacramento has demonstrated what can be done in this direction, and if the State will give some encouragement to the manufacture of sugar from this source, it would do much more good than by voting $1,000 per month to Labor Exchanges, or taking the public funds to support Immigrant Unions. The United States are paying $38,000,000 per year for foreign sugar and molasses, and by the cultivation of beets, and their manufacture into sugar, much of this may be saved."

California possesses extraordinary advantages for the production of the sugar beet. Our soil is exactly suited to its cultivation, and then, the root can be dried even in the Winter, or the saccharine matter may be extracted in any season of the year. The tests which have been made at Sacramento would appear to establish the profitableness of sugar-making in this State beyond a peradventure.—*S. F. Call.*

HALF DIMES.—There is not much difference between a dime and a "bit," but the difference between twenty dimes and twenty "bits" is fifty cents. If a man buys an article, the price of which is "one bit," and hands the vendor a twenty-five-cent piece, he only gets ten cents in change. He pays two and a half cents more for his cigar than he should. If you go into the telegraph office to send a message, you are informed the tariff is thirty-five cents, but when you hand the receiver fifty cents, he only gives you ten cents in change. It is time (says the San Joaquin *Republican*) this retail gain was done away with. The Western Union Telegraph Company clear forty or fifty dollars per day at their office in San Francisco alone by this overcharge. Wells, Fargo & Co. make even more, and the gouging goes on in a proportionate ratio down to the vendor of peanuts. The swindle in change always comes out of the consumer; he is the victim every time. There is no reason why this should be. It is only a relic—a sad reminder of golden days. Let it go with the times that gave it birth.—*Call.*

THE old adage that you should never count your chickens before they are hatched, should be rendered thus: The producers of poultry should postpone the census of their juvenile fowls until the period of incubation is fully accomplished.

THE *National Intelligencer*, at Washington, again nominates Salmon P. Chase for President, and Robert E. Lee for Vice President, in 1872.

Woodland Retail Market.

Corrected weekly, expressly for the DEMOCRAT, by Fleishman & Kaufman, Main street

WOODLAND, January 15, 1870.

GRAIN—			
Wheat ₱ 100 lbs	$1 38	@	$1 40
FLOUR AND MEAL—			
Flour ₱ bbl	5 62½		
Corn Meal ₱ lb	3	@	3½
Buckwheat Flour ₱ lb	6	@	7½
Hominy ₱ lb	7	@	7½
PROVISIONS—			
Hams, Oregon, choice, ₱ lb	22		
Bacon, clear, ₱ lb	20		
Lard ₱ lb	16		
Butter, choice dairy, ₱ lb	40		
Cheese, Chicago, ₱ lb	22½	@	25
Eggs ₱ doz	40		
SUGAR—			
S. F. Powdered ₱ lb	20	@	22½
" Crushed No. 1, ₱ lb	16	@	
" Granulated ₱ lb	14	@	16
Coffee [C] ₱ lb	15	@	16
Sandwich Island No. 1, ₱ lb	13	@	13½
SYRUPS—			
S. F. Heavy Golden No. 1 ₱ gal	1 25		
TEAS—			
Comet ₱ lb	1 25		
Green, superior, ₱ lb	1 25	@	1 50
Japan ₱ lb	87½	@	1 00
COFFEE—			
Old Government Java ₱ lb	30	@	33½
Costa Rica ₱ lb	22	@	25
Fresh Ground ₱ lb	38		
CANDLES—			
Grant's best ₱ lb	22	@	25
FISH—			
Cod ₱ lb	10	@	15
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ kit	4 00	@	4 50
Herring, Dutch ₱ doz	1 50		
FRUITS AND PRESERVES—			
Apples, California dried ₱ lb	10		
Peaches, California dried ₱ lb	8	@	10
Raspberries, fresh ₱ can	62½		
Jellies and Jams ₱ can	62½		
Sardines, qr and hf bxs ₱ doz	2 25	@	2 50
Oysters, McMurry's 2-lb cans	4 00	@	4 50
" fresh Baltimore	3 25		
" spiced	3 50	@	4 00
VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes, Humboldts, ₱ lb	1½	@	1¾
OILS AND PAINTS—			
Kerosene, No. 1, ₱ gal	70	@	80
Lard, pure, ₱ gal	1 75		
Turpentine ₱ gal	90	@	1 00
Lead, white, Atlantic, ₱ lb	16		
" " Metropolitan ₱ lb	12		

EATON & GREENE'S

New Jewelry & Fancy Store.

Eaton & Greene would respectfully inform their friends and the citizens of Yolo generally, that they have fitted up a NEW JEWELRY STORE on the south side of Main street, next door to S. & M. Hyman. All descriptions of

Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
Fancy Goods,
Toys, etc.,

For sale at the LOWEST FIGURES. We solicit a share of public patronage.

☞ MR. GREENE would inform his friends that he is prepared to do all kinds of REPAIRING of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, in the most workmanlike manner. He flatters himself that with an experience of over TWENTY YEARS, he can satisfy the public. All work done by him warranted.

☞ We are agents for WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. d11-3m

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

AT

GEORGE LIPMAN'S

VARIETY STORE!

North side Main street,.....WOODLAND.

ALSO

Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Tobacco, Cigars, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, etc.

d11-tf GEORGE LIPMAN.

PACIFIC SALOON,

Hall's Brick Block, next door to Aronson's, Main street, opposite College,

WOODLAND.

☞ Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Also Fresh and Canned **Oysters**, served in any desired style.

o23-3m H. ZERKER, Proprietor.

WM. PRICE. J. BENHAYON. J. LEVISON.

WM. PRICE & CO.,

(Successors to F. Chevalier,)

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Brandies, Wines and Liquors,

No. 44 K street, between 2d and 3d,

d19] SACRAMENTO. [tf

A. C. RUGGLES, L. MACHEFERT.

RUGGLES & MACHEFERT,

PIONEER

Drug and Jewelry STORE!

Post-Office Building,

WOODLAND.

Largest assortment of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
BRUSHES, COMBS,
OILS, PAINTS,
WINDOW GLASS,

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
FANCY ARTICLES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
PLATED WARE,
MUSIC INSTRUMNTS,
GUNS, PISTOLS,
SHOT, POWDER, ETC.

Physicians' Prescriptions

CAREFULLY PREPARED, BY

BEN. HASTINGS,

APOTHECARY.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND

JEWELRY!

Repaired accurately, and guaranteed, by

L. MACHEFERT.

☞ Thankful for past liberal patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same.

d4-3m RUGGLES & MACHEFERT.

G. M. EATON. JOHN D. LAWSON.

EATON & LAWSON.

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE!

Galbraith's Block, Main st.,

WOODLAND.

The above named firm having purchased the stock and good will of Eaton, Greene & Co., will at the old place keep on hand a

FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

Groceries,
Provisions,
Boots,
Shoes, etc.

With a NEW AND FRESH STOCK OF GOODS, and a desire to accommodate and suit the public, they soheit and expect a portion of their patronage.

☞ Goods will be delivered to customers living within a reasonable distance, free of charge.

We will sell first-class Goods at as low prices as possible and make a living profit.

CALL AND SEE!

Highest price paid for Produce. [ja2-3m

M. PETERSON & BRO.,

HOUSE. SIGN AND

Ornamental Painters,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

n27-tf

ISIDORE PROULX,

Morin's Building, next door to Tin-shop,

WOODLAND.

Family Grocery

AND

PROVISION STORE!

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

Country Produce!

no14-3m

PETER S. GLASSCOCK,

DRUGGIST

and Apothecary,

FRONT STREET,

KNIGHT'S LANDING.

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

Perfumery, Window Glass,

Together with every article usually found in a first-class Drug Store, which will be sold at Sacramento prices.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

o16-3m

PACIFIC

Fruit and Vegetable

DEPOT!

Main street, opposite Planters' House,

WOODLAND.

Fresh Vegetables and Fruits, of every variety, received daily per Railroad from San Francisco Markets.

Fresh Fish every Tuesday and Friday. Highest price paid for Fresh Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

de18-3m CHARLES GOLDMAN.

FALL AND WINTER

IMPORTATIONS!

F. S. FREEMAN,

CORNER SOUTH AND FIRST STREETS,

WOODLAND,

Is constantly receiving a

Complete and Carefully Selected Stock

—OF—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE!

Arranged in their several departments, as follows:

DRY GOODS.

A large supply and great variety of everything required in that line.

CLOTHING!

A large stock of

GENT'S AND BOYS'

Fine Dress, Beaver,

—AND—

CASMERE SUITS,

And a general assortment of

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Also a large assortment of

Gent's and Boys' Hats.

Boots and Shoes.

A large assortment of

Men's and Boys' Boots,

Also the latest styles of

Balmorals and Gaiters,

for Ladies, Misses and Children.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

This department consists of a

Large and full Assortment.

CROCKERY AND QUEENSWARE.

We would call attention to our large stock of Crockery, which is now complete; also to our Glassware, consisting of a fine assortment of

LAMPS, CASTORS, TABLE GLASSES, Etc.

Paints and Oils.

Our department of Painters' Findings consists of a large stock of

Oils,
Paints,
Brushes,
Window Glass, etc.

UPHOLSTERY.

We also direct attention to our Upholstery Department, (up stairs) which consists of

Carpets,	**Muslin and**
Oil Cloth,	**Lace Curtains,**
Matting,	**Window Shades**
Damasks,	**Mouldings,**

And everything usually found in that line.

Miscellaneous.

Stationery and School Books,

a full assortment.

Drugs, Patent Medicines,

Hair Oil, Perfumery, etc.

HARDWARE.

We would call especial attention to our

Hardware and Agricultural

WAREHOUSE,

which is large and commodious, and fully supplied with all kinds of the

Latest Improved Machinery

and **Agricultural Implements,**

which we will sell at San Francisco prices. We would also call attention to our large assortment of

Iron and Wood-workers' Tools

and stock in trade, consisting of Iron, Steel, Coal, Carriage Springs, Axles, Nails, Bolts, Locks, Screws, Hinges, etc.

Castings and Extras

For all kinds of Machinery!

Cutlery, in every style; Plated-ware, Wooden ware, Willow-ware, and everything to be found in a well-assorted Hardware House.

☞ Our facilities for purchasing, and having imported, direct, most of our Goods, enable us to sell, at Wholesale or Retail, on better terms than ever before.

Grain, Wool, and all kinds of Produce Purchased!

ja23-1y **F. S. FREEMAN.**

HESPERIAN COLLEGE.

This young and flourishing Institution is located at **Woodland,** the county-seat of Yolo county, California. It is situated in the midst of one of the most fertile, beautiful and healthy districts of the Pacific Coast. Its social, moral and religious surroundings are of the highest type. It admits both males and females.

The academic year is divided into two terms of eighteen weeks each.

The first term of the next session begins August 23d and ends December 24th, 1869.

The second term begins January 3d, and ends May 6th, 1870.

FACULTY:

J. M. MARTIN, A. M., Prof. Ancient Languages and Elocution.

J. L. SIMPSON, Professor of Mathematics.

G. N. FREEMAN, Principal of Preparatory Department.

MRS. C. L. CROSS, Principal of Primary Department.

WM. WALLE, Teacher Vocal and Instrumental Music.

MRS. J. E. DIXON, Teacher Ornamental Branches, French [and German.

J. MCCORMICK, Telegraphing.

J. W. KALBAUGH, Teacher of Phonography.

Teacher of Spencerian Penmanship.

G. N. FREEMAN, Secretary of Faculty.

TUITION:

Collegiate, per term	$32 50
Academic, per term	22 50
Primary, per term	13 50
Janitor's Fee, per term	2 00
Music, with use of Piano, per month	8 00
French and German, each, per term	10 00
Wax-work, including Fruit, Flowers and Vases, per month	8 00
Oil Painting, per month	8 00
Painting in Water Colors, per month	6 00
Drawing, Pencil and Crayon, per month	6 00
Spencerian Penmanship	
Telegraphing	
Phonography	

TUITION PAYABLE IN ADVANCE IN GOLD COIN.

No deduction for absence except in cases of sickness, and then only for a term of two weeks or more. Students received at any time and charged from the time of entering till the close of the term.

BOARDING.

Boarding can be obtained in private families at from $4 to $5 per week. A limited number of young ladies will be boarded with Mrs. C. L. Cross, Principal of the Primary Department. A limited number of young gentlemen will be boarded with the Principal.

The entire expense for the College year for board, lodging, lights, fuel and instruction $250.

oc16-tf J. M. MARTIN, President.

UNION MUTUAL

Life Insurance

COMPANY!

Incorporated.....1848.

Charter Perfected!

A Purely Mutual Company!

DIRECTORS' OFFICE,

BOSTON, MASS.

Is Among the Oldest of

NEW ENGLAND COMPANIES!

INSURES EVERY DESCRIPTION

—OF—

POLICIES!

Assets: $5.000.000.

Pay to the insured every dollar of surplus Premiums, annually, after second year.

☞ ALL PARTIES INSURING IN THE

Union Mutual

CAN HAVE THE BENEFIT OF THE

Massachusetts Lapse Laws!

H. H. JOHNSTON & CO.,
General Managers,

S. W. corner California and Kearny sts., San Francisco.

A. H. PRATT, AGENT,
Woodland, Cal.

d11-3m

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The undersigned has opened a

NEW LUMBER YARD

south of Main street, near Railroad Track,

WOODLAND.

Building and Fencing Lumber,

of every description, constantly on hand.

ALSO

Fence Posts,
Shakes,
Shingles,
Doors,
Windows,
Blinds,
Laths, etc.

All orders promptly filled. Terms liberal.

c24-3m P. C. ROBERTSON.

If you want a Locket, Belt Buckle, Pin, or Ear Drops, call on

RUGGLES & MACHEFERT

California Pacific Railroad.

SHORT ROUTE.

Through from Marysville

—TO—

SAN FRANCISCO, SACRAMENTO AND CALISTOGA!

80 Miles Saved in Distance,

—AND—

3 Hours in Time from Marysville to San Francisco!!

Two Hours Running Time to Sacramento.

The California Pacific Railroad being completed from Davis Junction to Marysville, will, on and after Saturday, January 1st, 1869, and until further notice, run TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY (Sundays excepted), as follows:

Going South.

6:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (Sundays excepted), leaves Marysville 6 A. M.; Knight's Landing, 7:00 A. M.; Woodland, 7:30 A. M.; Davis Junction, 7:45 A. M.; (connecting with Morning Express from Sacramento); Dixon 8:05 A. M.; Fairfield, 8:50 A. M.; Bridgeport, 9:03 A. M.; Vallejo, 9:45 A. M., connecting with Steamer NEW WORLD for San Francisco, arriving at **11:45 A. M.**

1:00 P. M.—AFTERNOON EXPRESS, Daily (Sundays excepted), leaves Marysville, 1 P. M.; Knight's Landing, 2:15 P. M.; Woodland 2:45 P. M.; Davis Junction, 3:15 P. M.; (connecting with Train from Sacramento); Dixon, 3:40 P. M.; Vaca, 4:00 P. M.; Fairfield, 4:25 P. M.; Bridgeport, 4:38 P. M.; Vallejo, 5:15 P. M., connecting with NEW WORLD for San Francisco, arriving at **7 P. M.**

Going North.

8:00 A. M.—STEAMER NEW WORLD (Harding, Commander), will leave her berth, Front Street Wharf, SAN FRANCISCO, daily, (Sundays excepted), arriving at Vallejo 9:50 A. M., connecting with EXPRESS TRAIN for Marysville and Sacramento, leaving Davis Junction at 11:45 A. M., Woodland, 12:15 P. M., Knight's Landing 12:45 P. M., arriving at Marysville at 2 P. M. and Sacramento at 12:15 P. M.

11:00 A. M.—MARYSVILLE ACCOMMODATION leaves Sacramento for Marysville and way stations, arriving at Woodland at ——, and Marysville without changing cars at 2 P. M.

3:30 P. M.—STEAMER NEW WORLD will leave San Francisco, daily, (Sundays excepted) arriving at Vallejo at 5:20 P. M., connecting with Express Train for Sacramento and Marysville, leaving Davis Junction at 7:17 P. M., Sacramento 7:50 P. M., Woodland 7:50 P. M., Knight's Landing 8 P. M. and Marysville at 9 P. M.

☞ Passengers taking the 6 A. M. Train from Marysville arrive at Sacramento without change of cars, at 8:15 A. M.

Returning, leave Sacramento for Marysville and Way Stations at 11:00 A. M., arriving in Marysville at 2:00 P. M., without change of cars.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Going South.

10:30 A. M.—Sunday Express, leaves Davis Junction at 12:20 P. M., connecting with Train from Sacramento, arriving in San Francisco at 5:15 P. M.

Going North.

9:00 A. M.—New World arriving at Vallejo at 10:30 A. M., connecting with Train for Sacramento, Marysville and Way Stations, reaching Marysville at 3:45 P. M., and Sacramento at 1 P. M.

☞ Cars of the Napa Valley Railroad make close connection at Vallejo with all Trains of the California Pacific Railroad and Steamer New World.

Special Notice.

Passengers taking the **6** A. M. Morning Express from Marysville reach San Francisco at **11:45** A. M., giving them **4** hours in the city, returning by the 3:30 P. M. boat from San Francisco, reaching Marysville at **9** P. M. of the same day.

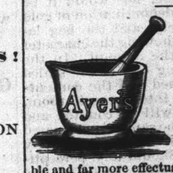
Tickets for the above SHORT ROUTE for sale at the Office of the Road at Yuba City.

Baggage checked through to all points on the line. D. C. HASKIN.

J. N. VICTOR, Agent. d4-tf

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

For all the Purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterous drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills readily cure:—For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Langour and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action. For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it. For Dysentery or Diarrhœa, but one mild dose is generally required. For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear. For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge. For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical Chemists, Lowell Mass.

☞ Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere. Crane & Bingham, San Francisco; R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento, wholesale agents. su14-1y

WOODLAND MARKET.

Beef, Mutton,
Pork, Veal,

Sausages, Salt Meats, etc.,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

☞ A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. Meats delivered, free of charge.

Fresh Lard and Tallow for sale.

n16-3m JAS. ASBERRY.

To Let or For Sale.

The subscriber has several Buildings and Lots in Woodland, in desirable locations, which are offered for sale. Also, Rooms and Houses to rent.

oc16tf J. H. HALL.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

"MAYN'T I BE A BOY?"

"Mayn't I be a boy?" said our Mary,
The tears in her great eyes blue,
"I'm only a wee little lassie—
There's nothing a woman can do.

"'Tis so; I heard Cousin John say so—
He's home from a great college, too—
He said so just now in the parlor;
The're nothing a woman can do."

"My wee little lassie, my darling,"
Said I, putting back her soft hair,
"I want you, my dear little maiden,
To smooth away all mother's care.

"Who is it, when papa comes home weary,
That runs for his slippers and gown?
What eyes does he watch for at morning,
Looking out from their lashes of brown?

"Is there nothing you can do, my darling?
What was it that pa said last night?—
'My own little sunbeam is coming,
I know, for the room is so brigh.'"

"And there is a secret, my Mary—
Perhaps you will learn it some day—
The hand that is willing and loving
Will do the most work on the way;

"And the work that is sweetest and dearest,
The work that so many ne'er do—
The great work of making folks happy,
Can be done by a lassie like you."

Who Will Care?

Who will care?
When we lay beneath the dasies,
Underneath the churchyard mold,
And the long grass o'er our faces
Lays its fingers damp and cold;
When we sleep from care and sorrow,
And the ills of early life—
Sleep, to know no sad to-morrow,
With its bitterness of strife—
Who will care?

Who will care?
Who will come to weep above us,
Lying, oh! so white and still,
Underneath the skies of summer,
When all nature's pulses thrill,
To a new life, glad and tender,
Full of beauty, rich and sweet,
All the world is clad in splendor
That the years shall e'er repeat—
Who will care?

Who will care?
Who will think of white hands lying
On a still and silent breast,
Never more to know of sighing,
Evermore to know of rest?
Who will care? No one can tell us;
But if rest and peace befall,
Will it matter if they miss us,
Or they miss us not at all?
Not at all.

Piles of Gold.

The transfer of the sub-treasury at New York, from Gen. Butterfield to Senator Folger has necessitated the counting of the gold in the vaults. The reporters thus got a glimps of the government strong box, and the piles of gold therein, and describe them as follows:

The vaults in the sub-treasury are two in number, and situated on the main floor of the building. The sides and roof of each are eight feet of granite masonry and two feet of iron plates. Between these plates are musket balls laid in loose. The floor is thirty feet of masonry and two feet of iron plates. Between these, also, is a layer of musket balls. Each vault is closed by four iron doors weighing two tons each, and fastened by two combination locks to each door. The three inner doors are locked without a key, while the locks on the outer ones are operated by means of an instrument about an inch long by half an inch wide, which may be carried in a vest pocket. Each vault is about twelve feet square. On the sides of each apartment are built one hundred and twenty chests of iron, each of the capacity of a quarter of a million of gold coin. Each chest, when full, is closed by an iron door, and fastened with a lock which is sealed so that the door cannot be tampered with without breaking the seal.

At present there are about $75,000,000 in gold coin, and about $40,000,000 in silver contained in about one hundred and fifty of the two hundred and forty chests. The "loose cash" is in boxes, placed by the respective tellers in the vault each night after the close of the day's business.

Many people are under the impression that each piece of coin is counted separately in these examinations, but a little reflection will convince them that this is an error. One man could scarcely count $100,000 on an average in a day, and to examine at this rate would consume too much time, nor would it be necessary. Each denomination of gold is packed separately, and the bag labeled with a tag, showing the character of the coin and the amount. In the process of counting one of the sealed chests will be opened and the contents carried on trucks into the gold-room, and then one bag will be counted and the remainder of the same denominated and weighed against it in accurately adjusted scales. Should any perceptible difference in weight be noted, the contents of the deficient bag will be counted, and thus an error will be guarded against. Should nothing occur to prevent, the examination will progress at the rate of $10,000,000 per day.

DR. CYRUS RAMSEY, of New York, married a beautiful girl, one of his patients, three years ago. She induced him to make over to her half of his property, worth some $75,000, then she went to Cuba for her health. Soon afterward her mother wrote that she was dead. The corpse was forwarded to the doctor, who buried it in Greenwood. The mother then came on, showed her daughter's will and entered into possession of half the doctor's property. Since then the doctor has learned that his wife is still in Cuba, and that he was imposed upon through a spurious corpse. The case will come up in the Courts.

THE Missouri *Republican* of December 21st, has the following to say concerning Chicago: "Times are hard and money is scarce in Chicago; twenty thousand men are said to be roaming around the streets there, seeking employment and finding none; and taking things as a whole, commercial and financial affairs never looked so blue in that city since the first brick was laid on the banks of the Chicago river."

WILL DO.—The Santa Barbara *Press* says: Mr. H. Lilly, 3 miles west of Santa Barbary, has raised the finest sweet potatoes we ever saw. Three of them weighed nineteen pounds, and one weighs eight pounds, and are perfect potatoes. sound, and finely shaped, mealy good flavored and rich. It may be that larger and better sweet potatoes grow in California, but we have not heard of them.

LEGAL TENDERS.—The National paper currency is rapidly appreciating in value as compared with gold. Gold is lower in New York than at any time since the issue of greenbacks. It was quoted at 116¾ on Tuesday. In San Francisco legal tender is sold at 83 to 84c. This state of things furnishes the best evidence that our National finances are well managed.

MUCH interest is felt in the discovery of new tin deposits at Swartwout cofion, forty miles north of San Bernardino. The ledge is well defined, and the ore is said to rival the Temescal. It assays thirty per cent. of tin.

THE Sutter *Banner* says that Yuba City nearly doubled its number of buildings, and its business capacity proportionately, last year.

CALISTOGA Cogniac is said to be fast attaining distinction at home and abroad, for purity and excellence. So says the Napa Register.

Woodland to New York.

B. M. FLEISHMAN, San Francisco. } { G. KAUFMAN, Woodland.
P. M. FLEISHMAN, Philadelphia.

FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN

congratulate the citizens of

WOODLAND

and surrounding country, on the completion of the great

PACIFIC RAILROAD!

and beg leave to inform them that having made arrangements with our House in

PHILADELPHIA,

will continue to

Import Direct from the East

all the new and latest styles.

We call the particular attention of the Ladies to

Our Dry Goods Department,

where will be found an

Immense Assortment

—OF—

Moire Antique, Dress silks, French and English silks, Poplins, Mohairs, Empress, Merinos, Alpacas, Scotch Plaids, Woolen and cotton Delains, Linens, Lawns, etc.
Also, a full assortment of

WHITE GOODS,

consisting of

Bleached and Unbleach'd Domestic, Irish Linen, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, Collars.

We also call particular attention to our

Cloak, Millinery and Lace Department,

where will be found the latest styles of

Brocha, single and double Shawls, Black Silk Cloaks, Basques, Sacques, etc.

Also the latest novelty of

Bonnets and Hats,

—SUCH AS—

Leghorn, Chip, Split, Silk and Velvet. Also a great variety of Gimpum and other Laces.

The attention of the Gentlemen is called to our

Clothing Department,

where they can easily be suited to a

Fine Dress Black Suit,
French Beaver do.,
Fancy Casmere do.,
Business Suits, etc.

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

The finest assortment of Ladies' Balmorals, Calf, Kip and Morocco Shoes.

Also Gent's fine French calf and Patent-leather Boots and Shoes. Also Gent's latest styles of silk felt Hats and Caps.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

White and colored Linen and woolen Shirts and Drawers, Neckties, Gloves, Collars, etc.

Groceries, Provisions, etc.

A large stock of everything in this line.

We offer liberal inducements to

FARMERS, MECHANICS, HOTEL KEEPERS,

and others, who can save 10 per cent. by purchasing from us.

☞ We are Agents for Baker & Hamilton.

Wool and Grain Sacks Constantly on Hand.

FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN,

Fire-proof Brick Building, Main st.

d12] WOODLAND. [3m

EAGLE STEAM MILLS,

Knight's Landing, Yolo Co.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of this and adjoining counties to the fact that the above Mills are in

Constant Operation!

day and night, and are prepared to do CUSTOM WORK at the shortest notice. Grists, by railroad or otherwise, promptly attended to, and returned the same day.

"Bakers' Extra Flour,"

made from selected Wheat, always on hand, at the lowest prices.

Also, Family and Graham Flour, Corn Meal, Cracked Wheat, Middlings and Bran.

The following named persons are selling our produce:

Fleishman & Kaufman.....Woodland
Porter & Crowell..... "
Proulx & Lacroix..... "
Ferguson & Co.....Dixon
Jacob Blum.....Silveyville
M. Blum, Thompson & Co.....Vacaville
M. McClenny..... "
Chas. S. Thomas.....Vallejo

EASTHAM & BEATY, Proprietors.
d18-1m

S. P. GOULET,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(Successor to E. Mast.)

Main street, opposite the Capital Hotel,

WOODLAND.

The public is informed that I am now fully prepared to receive orders for the making of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, in SUPERIOR STYLE, and on terms as low as those of any other first-class Tailor on this coast. I turn out no second-class work. My reputation as a Cutter, for Fashonable Trade, is unequalled by that of any in California. Twenty years' experience warrants such assertion. My customers shall have the satisfaction of knowing that their garments are not only PERFECTLY CUT, and in the MODE, but that the patterns are NOT COMMON.

☞ Give me a call. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. d11-3m

FOR SALE.—A good six-horse WAGON. Terms easy. Apply to the undersigned or to Harling & Welch, Buckeye.
jy24-tf JOHN M. KELLEY.

IF you want a Finger Ring, of any pattern, gold or silver, call on Ruggles & Machefert. They have a basket-full of them.

A. G. READ. T. P. MAGEE.

READ & MAGEE,

APOTHECARIES

—AND DEALERS IN—

DRUGS!

MEDICINES!

Paints, Oils,

Perfumery and Fancy Articles,

LAMPS AND LANTERNS,

Books, Stationery,

BLANKS!

(All kinds),

Razors, Pocket Knives,

Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes,

COMBS, BRUSHES, etc.

Elliott's Block,

MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

"ETHEOLINE."

Prepared by

READ & MAGEE,

Druggists and Apothecaries,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

The ETHEOLINE removes all kinds of Grease Spots, etc., from silk, ribbons and cloth; it also cleans gloves in a few moments without effecting the color; and for cleaning wool or silk is invaluable. It is not offensive, like other preparations of the kind; on the contrary, it is an elegant perfume. o16

C. S. FROST,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

AGENT!

—ALL KINDS OF—

REAL ESTATE

Bought and sold on Commission!

Town Property, Homesteads and Farms for Sale.

☞ HOUSES TO RENT.

Revenue Stamps for Sale. Greenbacks Bought and Sold! Loans Negotiated on Reasonable Terms!

Agent for Union Insurance Co.

Office—First Door East of Bank,

MAIN STREET,

o10] WOODLAND. [3m

HARLING, WELCH & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Buckeye, Yolo County.

We call the attention of purchasers to our well-selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

of Every Description!

Also an extensive and superior stock of

Clothing,
Groceries,
Boots, Shoes,
Hats, Caps,
Hardware,

Together with every article usually found in a well-regulated country store.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods!

HARLING, WELCH & CO.,
d5-tf Buckeye, Yolo Co.

Wagon Manufactory

AND

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The undersigned is prepared to execute every description of work in the Blacksmith line. Wagons, Plows and all Farming Implements, repaired with promptness, and by experienced workmen.

Particular attention given to

HORSE-SHOEING.

Employing none but the best of workmen, enables me to guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

☞ Shop on Main street, north-west of Templars' Block, (near Giddings' residence.)
ja9tf R. B. DINSMORE.

J. A. BARCLAY,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

At Read & Magee's Drug Store, Main street,

WOODLAND.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted, on short notice. Prices to suit the times. ja2-3m

Yolo Feed and Livery Stable,

Main street, near the Railroad, WOODLAND.

Saddle Horses, double and single Buggy Teams, let on reasonable terms. Horses boarded and groomed by the day, week, or month, at lower rates than ever before charged in Woodland.

Horses kept to Hay and Grain, over night, for Seventy-five Cents per Head!

ja10-3m W. J. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

TO RENT.—One or two good dwelling houses. Enquire of C. S. FROST, Real Estate Agent.

IF you want a genuine American Gold or Silver Watch, call on the new firm of RUGGLES & MACHEFERT.

BELL & COMPANY,

No. 337 Kearney street, between Pine & Bush,

SAN FRANCISCO.

GENERAL AGENTS

—FOR—

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

And other Periodicals. Importers and Dealers in Books and Stationery of every description!

☞ Law Blanks, Blank Books and School Books, Newspapers, Magazines, Reviews, Medical and Scientific Journals or other Periodicals, published in any part of the world, will be furnished to order.

A Circular will be sent on request, giving a more extended list. The following are some of the most popular:

	1 yr.	6 mos.
Atlantic Monthly	$4 00	$2 00
Appletons' Journal (monthly parts)	5 00	2 37
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50	1 50
Ballou's Magazine	2 50	1 50
Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine	3 50	2 00
Chambers' Journal (monthly)	4 50	2 50
Cornhill Magazine	6 00	3 00
Children's Hour	2 00	1 25
Catholic World	5 00	3 00
Comic Monthly	2 00	1 00
Demorest's Magazine of Fashions	3 50	2 00
Die Gartenlaube	4 00	2 00
Eclectic Magazine	6 00	3 00
Galaxy, The	3 50	2 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 50	2 00
Good Words	4 00	2 00
Harper's Monthly Magazine	4 00	2 00
Hall's Journal of Health	2 00	1 00
Herald of Health	2 00	1 00
Horticulturist, The	3 00	1 75
Jolly Joker	2 00	1 00
Leslie's Magazine	4 00	2 00
Le Bon Ton	7 50	4 00
Ladies' Repository	4 00	2 00
London Lancet	5 00	3 00
Leslie's Budget of Fun	2 00	1 00
Marryman's Monthly	2 00	1 00
Mother at Home	1 50	1 00
Nick Nax	2 00	1 00
Nursery, The	1 50	1 00
Our Young Folks	2 00	1 25
Once a Week (monthly parts)	6 00	3 00
Onward (Capt. Mayne Reid)	3 00	1 75
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine	3 00	1 50
Pleasant Hours	2 50	1 50
Sunday Magazine (monthly parts)	4 00	2 00
Temple Bar (Geo. Aug. Sala)	6 00	3 00
The Four Foreign Reviews (each)	3 50	2 00
The 4 Foreign Revs. and Blackwood	14 00	7 50
World of Fashion	6 00	3 00
Yankee Notions	2 00	1 00
Appletons' Journal	4 00	2 00
Army and Navy Journal	6 00	3 00
Banner of Light	3 50	2 00
Boston Journal	3 50	2 00
Boston Pilot	3 50	2 00
Boy's and Girl's Weekly	2 50	1 50
Every Saturday	5 00	2 50
Chimney Corner	4 00	2 00
Country Gentleman, The	2 50	1 50
Day's Doings	4 00	2 00
Flag of Our Union	3 50	2 00
Fireside Companion	3 50	2 00
Harper's Weekly	4 00	2 00
Hearth and Home	4 00	2 00
Illustrated London News	14 00	7 50
Illustrated Police News	4 00	2 00
Irish American	3 50	2 00
Leslie's Illustrated Paper	4 00	2 00
Literary Album	4 00	2 00
Literary Companion	3 50	2 00
Littell's Living Age (weekly)	7 50	4 00
London Punch	7 00	3 50
Missouri Republican	3 50	2 00
New York Clipper	4 00	2 00
New Yorker Demokrat	3 50	2 00
N. Y. Independent	3 50	2 00
" Home Journal	3 50	2 00
" Ledger	3 50	2 00
" Mercury	3 50	2 00
" Police Gazette	3 50	2 00
" Sunday Mercury	3 50	2 00
" Staats Zeitung	3 50	2 00
" Weekly	3 50	2 00
" Weekly Herald	3 50	2 00
" " Times	3 50	2 00
" " Tribune	3 50	2 00
" " World	3 50	2 00
Nachrichten aus Deutschland, etc.	5 00	3 00
Scientific American	3 50	2 00
Saturday Night	5 00	3 00
Sporting Times	4 00	2 00
Waverley Wagazine	5 00	3 00
Western World	3 50	2 00
Sacramento Weekly Union	5 00	3 00
San Francisco Golden Era	4 00	2 50
" " Golden City	4 00	2 50
" " Mercury	4 00	2 50
" " News Letter	7 50	4 00
" " Weekly Alta	5 00	3 00
" " " Bulletin	5 00	3 00

d18-3m

WILLIAM DRESBACH,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

DAVISVILLE.

Highest Price Paid for Wheat and Barley,

and received at any of the landings on the Sacramento river or depots of the Cal. P. R. R.

Grain Received for Storage,

at his Warehouse in Davisville, upon reasonable terms, and promptly shipped in order.
o17-3m

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

The undersigned have opened a Furniture Store in Woodland, and solicit the patronage of those in want of

Household Furniture,
Spring Mattresses,
Lounges, etc.

Old Furniture Repaired and Varnished!

N. B. Having purchased a fine Hearse for the purpose of carrying on the UNDERTAKING business, we are prepared to furnish Coffins, and conduct Funerals in the best manner, with promptness, and at reasonable rates. Our place of business is on Main street, opposite the College.
ja11-tf SMITH & BROGAN.

BEWARE!!

Among my customers there are some who have acted in such bad faith that I feel forced to call attention to them. A. G. & V. A. Whaley, W. R. Blevins, E. D. Beckett, A. Armsfield and L. Hickok, have, under the responsibilities of respectable residents and citizens of Woodland, run bills at my Butcher Shop, and afterwards, without one word of explanation or excuse, left without paying their bills.

These "shirks" and "confidence men" are the first among numerous others that my attention has been called to. The others will be attended to shortly; as I work for my means of supplying these fellows with "grub" and do not intend to let them enjoy it free, unless they do as other respectable men do—pay as they go. JAMES ASBERRY,
ja10-tf Woodland Market.

Another Railroad to Woodland.

The California Railroad is to commence at Woodland and run to Colusa, Tehama and Red Bluffs. It will undoubtedly be pushed through to completion at an early day, and cannot fail to make Woodland a place of considerable importance. In view of these facts, I am offering

Great Bargains in Lots!

from four to ten acres each, in the celebrated Fabricius' tract, adjoining town.

☞ Time will be given on one-half to two-thirds of pu rchase-money, to suit purchasers.

Now is the time to procure Homesteads.

Apply to NATHAN ELLIOTT,
Or to C. S. FROST, Real Estate Agent,
o23-3m Woodland.

$25 REWARD!

Stolen from the undersigned, living on Sycamore Slough near new Prairie Store, Colusa county, a BAY MARE, saddle and bridle, on the night of November 31st, 1869. Said animal is about 14 hands high and about 12 years old; branded LT on left hip. A Spanish saddle, with part of bear-skin torn off. The bridle is same kind as used for stallion, and fastens at the bit with rivets.
d4-tf JACKSON McELROY.

IF you want anything in the Jewelry line, call on RUGGLES & MACHEFERT.

CONFLAGRATIONS

—ARE OF—

DAILY OCCURRENCE.

Fire Insurance

IS THE ONLY SAFEGUARD!

BRANCH OFFICE

—OF THE—

PHŒNIX & HOME

124 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

R. H. MAGILL,.....Manager.

COMBINED CASH ASSETS

$5.468.363 45!

STERLING INDEMNITY! EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENTS!! MODERATE RATES!!!

☞ Policies Insured and Renewed direct, by

GEO. D. FISKE,
n6-3m Agent, Woodland.

P. FRANKLIN,

102 J street, between Fourth and Fifth,

SACRAMENTO,

Importer and dealer in

Tobacco, Cigars,
Pipes, Playing Cards,
Snuff, Matches, etc.,

And the finest brands of

SMOKING TOBACCO!

Having opened the above-named

LARGE, NEAT AND COMMODIOUS STORE,

And supplied the same with

A Well-Assorted Stock,

I am prepared to sell my Goods

At the Lowest Market Prices!

And invite my friends and the public when they come to this City, to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

AGENT FOR

Teuber & Hoffman's

CELEBRATED

SHOW CASES,

Which are offered

At Manufacturer's Prices!

☞ List of Prices furnished, and orders promptly attended to.
d4-3m P. FRANKLIN.

C. D. MORIN,

—DEALER IN—

STOVES!

METAL, HARDWARE,

—AND—

House Furnishing Goods,

Also manufacturer of

Tin, Copper, and

Sheet-Iron Ware,

Returns thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and calls the attention of his customers to the fact that he has enlarged and improved his business to suit their wants, in every particular.

PATENT PUMPS

Kept constantly on hand.

LIFTING PUMPS,

of all descriptions, made and repaired, and particular attention given to

Well-Boring!

Boring Tools furnished to customers free of charge. Tin Roofing done in the most scientific manner. Old Roofs Repaired, and job work done on short notice. All kinds of stock furnished, and work performed at

REDUCED PRICES!

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to.

☞ Shop on Main street, next door to Gray & Freeman's store. no1-3m

More than 200.000 Persons

Bear testimony to the wonderful curative effects of

Dr. Joseph Walker's

CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS!

Manufactured from the native Herbs and Roots of California.

The Great Blood Purifier!

For Inflammatory and chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the digestive organs.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood healthy, and all will be well.

"The life of all Flesh is the Blood thereof." Purify the Blood and the health of the whole system will follow. It is a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic.

These Bitters are not a gilded Pill, to delight the eye or please the fancy, but a medical preparation, composed of the best vegetable ingredients known.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Agents,
Corner Pine and Sansome sts., San Francisco, and Sacramento, Cal. je19-1y

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

For Purifying the Blood!

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous diseases, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercle may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by irruption on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence, the occasional use of this SARSAPARILLA is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous diseases. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicine everywhere. CRANE & BINGHAM, San Francisco; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento, wholesale Agents. d25-4m

Exposition Universelle,

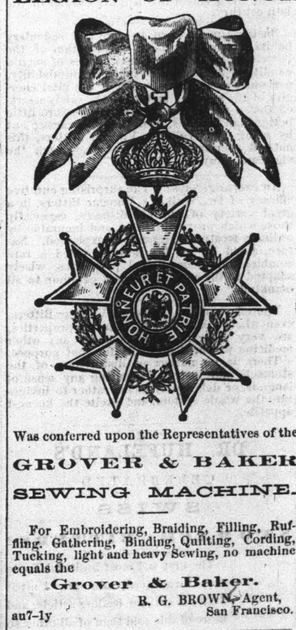
PARIS, 1867.

THE VERY HIGHEST PRIZE,

IMPERIAL CROSS

—OF THE—

LEGION OF HONOR



Was conferred upon the Representatives of the

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE.

For Embroidering, Braiding, Filling, Ruffling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Tucking, light and heavy Sewing, no machine equals the

Grover & Baker.

R. G. BROWN, Agent,
au7-1y San Francisco.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR,

For Restoring Gray Hair to its Natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and destroyed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

Hair Dressing,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by DR. J. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Massachusetts. Price, $1.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicines everywhere. Crane & Bingham, San Francisco, R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento, wholesale agents. au14-1y

THE LATEST DISCOVERY

—IN—

MEDICATION!

The great difficulty which physicians have been laboring for centuries to overcome, has at length been obviated. A Vegetable Cathartic and alterative more efficient than any mineral preparation of the same class, and as agreeable to the taste as ordinary candy, is now offered to the sick in the form of a Lozenge.

Dr. Erasmus Winslow's Liver and Stomach Lozenge is the most important medicinal novelty that modern chemistry has produced. It contains two botanical extracts, perfectly harmless in themselves, but embodying all the remedial properties of mercury, and destined in this pleasant form to supercede and banish from general use the nauseous pills and potions of which that dangerous excitant is the main ingredient. More than one thousand experiments were made by the inventor of this peerless remedy before it was brought to its present state of perfection. The Lozenge is harmless in its operation, and although the medicinal taste of its curative components has been extinguished by chemical art, their virtues remain as active and potent as ever.

In Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, sick or nervous Headache, Piles, Dropsy, and the irregularities to which the feebler sex are subject, the Lozenges will be found infinitely more effective than any of the horrible and disgusting compounds usually administered in such cases. As an anti-bilious specific and general aperient, they have no equal either among advertised preparations or the prescriptions of the regular pharmacopœia.

☞ It is guaranteed that no one who has once tried Dr. Erasmus Winslow's Liver and Stomach Lozenge, will ever again take a purgative powder, or draught, or pill.

REDDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
jy24-1y Agents, San Francisco.

The Science of Health!

Every Man his own Physician.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

—AND—

Holloway's Ointment.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

The stomach is the great center which influences the health or disease of the system—abused or debilitated by excess—indigestion, offensive breath and physical prostration are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints and unrefreshing sleep. The Liver becomes affected and generates bilious disorders, pains in the side, etc. The bowels sympathize by costiveness, diarrhœa and Dysentery. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach and the liver, lungs, bowels and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation.

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum

Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent. To these the Ointment is especially antagonistic; its *modus operandi* is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Eruptions of the Skin,

Arising from a bad state of the blood, or chronic diseases, are eradicated and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Female Complaints,

Whether in the young or old, married or single at the dawn of Womanhood, or the turn of life, these tonic medicines display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely vegetable preparation. They are a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females in every condition of health and station of life.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stuborn diseases is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emolient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bunions, burns, chapped hands, chilblains, fistula, gout, lumbago, mercurial eruptions, piles, rheumatism, ringworm, salt-rheum, scalds, skin diseases, swelled glands, sore legs, sore breasts, sore heads, sore throats, sores of all kinds, sprains, stiff joints, tetter, ulcers, venereal sores and wounds of all kinds.

CAUTION.—See that the words "Holloway, New York and London," appear as a watermark on every leaf of the book of directions which enfolds each box or pot. No others are genuine. A handsome reward given for information leading to the detection of counterfeiters of the medicines and venders of the deceptive articles, knowing them to be such. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, and by druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world. A great saving by taking the large sizes. Full instructions with every box or pot.

REDDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
f6-1y Agents, San Francisco.

FIRST PREMIUM

GOLD MEDALS

AWARDED TO

Wheeler & Wilson's

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE!

Over 82 Competitors,

—AT THE—

Great Paris Exposition, 1867,

Being the highest honors and all the Gold Medals awarded to any Sewing Machine Company at this Exposition.

As a HOLIDAY Present, Nothing will be more appreciated THAN ONE OF these MACHINES.

America, England and France, now unite in this grand Proclamation:

Good news! good news the cable brings,
O'er all the wires it flies,
Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine
Brings back the golden prize.

Our "Uncle Sam" first struck the note,
"John Bull" then caught the sound;
Now comes from France the echo back,
Wheeler & Wilson's crowned.

And now, no more the people doubt,
So long its stood the test—
The thing is fairly noised about
And they will buy the best.

☞ We can now supply those who wish to purchase 'STODDARD'S PATENT TUCK-MARKER,' one of the most useful attachments to the Machine yet invented; which, while sewing one tuck, makes the line of marks for the next.

W. M. STODDARD, Agent,
Cor. Sacramento and Montgomery sts.,
San Fancisco.

EATON & GREENE,
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